

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

NEW SERIES.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 386.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, AUGUST 23, 1862.

PRICE [WITH THE PICTURE OF THE "PORT OF LONDON."] 4½D.—STAMPED 6D.

NEXT SESSION.

THE Parliamentary Session is only just over, and people are already speculating as to what the Session of next year will bring forth. According to the Conservatives and the Manchester party, Lord Palmerston's Cabinet must break up, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli will come into power, and Messrs. Cobden and Bright will take their seats on the Opposition benches. By this arrangement Mr. Cobden would still find himself on the same side as Lord Palmerston, and the necessities of their position would compel them, notwithstanding their mutual antipathy, to some extent to work together. Another curious result would be, that as Lord Palmerston has hitherto kept his position at the head of a Government professing Liberal principles by behaving practically as a Conservative, so Lord Derby, to maintain his Conservative Cabinet in existence,

even for a single Session, would have to introduce, or at least to promise the introduction of, some liberal measures. The Conservatives boasted all through last Session that Lord Palmerston was doing their work for them, and that when he ceased to do it they would turn him out. If they should reach the longed-for heights of office next spring, they will find themselves in an analogous position, and will at least have to make a pretence of doing a portion of the work desired by a section of the Liberal party. Otherwise, the Whigs, the Radicals, and the Manchester party will be able to turn them out at least as easily as they combined with the Radicals and the Manchester party, will be able to turn out the present Government.

The possible policy of the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, should it come into power, was indicated, or at least suggested, by Mr.

Disraeli, when, in speaking of the party to which he has attached himself, he applied to it the ancient epithet of "Tory" instead of the modern one of "Conservative." "Toryism" is generally looked upon as exaggerated "Conservatism," as being to "Conservatism" what "Radicalism" is to "Liberalism;" and it is notorious that the title of "Conservative" was not adopted until that of "Tory" had become thoroughly unpopular. In the present day, if a man describes himself as "a Conservative but not a Tory," he wishes people to understand that he is in favour of maintaining the principles of the English Constitution, but at the same time is not opposed to moderate and progressive reforms. Nevertheless, the "Conservatives" set their faces against Catholic emancipation and against the repeal of the corn laws, neither of which involved the sacrifice of any constitutional



WATCHING THE CORN.

principles; and they seem at last convinced that, by the policy they have favoured at home and abroad, they have impressed the people of England with the idea that "Conservatism" means keeping things precisely as they are, or, in one word, stagnation.

"Toryism," on the other hand, was not unpopular in England until the Tories rendered themselves odious to the great body of the nation by their opposition to the Reform Bill, and soon afterwards abandoned the name which their party had borne when it was directed by some of the greatest and most esteemed Ministers that England has ever possessed. The Conservatives naturally look back with regret and envy to the happy position enjoyed long since by their predecessors; and, asking themselves how it is that they have fallen from this high estate, they suddenly remember that ancient Toryism contained an expansive element, and did not mean the preservation of the English Constitution in a state of petrification. This is not merely a theory of ours. It has been put forward lately in several Conservative newspapers and reviews, and it is really framed on a basis of historical truth. When we find the name of "Tory" adopted openly in the House of Commons by one of the leaders of what is at present known as the "Conservative" party, we naturally conclude that the views expressed by certain Conservative journals are also entertained by the Conservative chiefs; that the old party name is now considered preferable to the comparatively new one; that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are henceforth to style themselves Tories; and also that Toryism is to mean something very liberal and "expansive."

There is a good deal in a name, in spite of Shakspeare's (or rather Romeo's) doubtful query on the subject: and whatever the ancient signification of Toryism may have been before Toryism and Radicalism came into collision, and before Toryism made itself unpopular by its blind opposition to Parliamentary Reform, it will be difficult to make the House of Commons, and impossible to make the country, accept it in its old historical sense, and to regard it as anything like a tolerably liberal creed. At least it will be impossible, unless Toryism presents itself in such colours as it has scarcely once appeared in since the Peace of 1815; though, of course, if it ceases to be what men of the present generation have found it to be in practice, no sensible person will quarrel with it on a mere question of title.

If Mr. Disraeli does not mean, in reviving the almost forgotten word "Tory," to give it what we have stated to be the signification now attached to it (with or without reason) by his party, what other explanation can there be of his reiterated use of a word which, in its ordinary acceptation, inspires so few persons in the present day with sympathy? If the House of Commons had lately been the scene of any violent demonstrations of Radicalism, one might think that Mr. Disraeli and the Conservatives wished to meet extremes by extremes, and that they had determined to oppose a strong desire for fundamental changes by the strongest form of Conservatism, or what people generally understand by "Toryism."

If the fact is that the voice of the ultra-Liberal has scarcely ever been raised this Session, and not once with any real success; while even the moderate Reformers have been remarkably quiet on the subject of their moderate reforms. When Parliament was on the point of being prorogued, Mr. Cox, in a House which numbered scarcely a dozen Members, asked Lord Palmerston, in the tone of a schoolboy who expected to be whipped, if he would be kind enough to occupy his spare time during the recess in preparing the plan of a Reform Bill, and almost apologised for troubling him about such a matter at all. But the general feeling in the country is certainly not that the Liberal Members have displayed any undue activity or energy, and Mr. Disraeli knows that it is not by opposing reforms (were there any to oppose), but by appearing to favour them, that he and his party can keep in office, if they ever again get there.

WATCHING THE CORN

EVER before the days of "Little Boy Blue" of famous memory, whose constitutional lethargy led him to slumber under the haystack instead of recalling by a blast upon his horn the predatory flocks and herds committed to his charge; even before those days, when ever they were, the tending of sheep and the watching of corn have been accepted as the most healthful, innocent, and delightful occupations of mankind. It is possibly only amongst town-dwellers, however, that this opinion is established, and even where it is held in most esteem it will be discovered that the happiness of this primitive mode of life consists in the few luxuries desired by its followers. "To swing upon a gate and eat fat bacon all day long" was the ultimate ambition to which the country lad is said to have reduced the possible felicity of the kingly office. And truly it requires no little anxiety to achieve the possession even of sufficient bread and bacon amongst the rural population—say in Dorsetshire, for instance—while any attempt on their part to resort to the asking of alms, or even in the pang of hunger to pull a turnip from a field, will bring down upon them the penalties inflicted by the "Great Uppish," whose wit much courage and dignity upon county magisterial benches. Rattle thy clappers little man, and frighten the birds who become gluttons after the ruddy grain. Thy own dinner, let us hope, is plentiful, however coarse, for the institution of the crows and the bird-clappers survive in thee, and will survive we hope when the folly and iniquity of sparrow-clubs shall have been universally acknowledged.

THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.—Australian letters which are to hand contain news of some interest. Mr. Landsborough, one of the Queensland explorers, sent in search of the Burke and Wills' expedition, had returned to the Darling after having crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria. His despatches show that the interior is a most fertile country, well watered, and admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits. It was proposed to found a settlement on the Gulf of Carpentaria. The export duty on gold was to be reduced on the 1st of July from 2s. 6d. per ounce to 1s. 6d. The effect of this was to cause shipments to be held back until after the 1st of July. This mail, therefore, only brings news of the sailing of three gold ships from this country, with 81,571 ounces, considerably less than the average quantity. A gold escort, on its way from Lachlan to Sydney, was attacked on the 14th of June by a desperado, named Gardiner, and twelve of his companions. They fired on the troopers and disabled them, and carried off about £100,000 worth of gold. They were duly pursued, and our gold-miners are now waiting for the plundered gold to be captured. From 1860 a considerable quantity of gold has been obtained in the interior. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 ounces have been obtained.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The national fête of the 15th passed off in Paris without being marked by the exposition of Imperial policy which a few days back was confidently looked for. There was no reception of the Comte de Chambord, and, of course, no Imperial speech. There were thanksgivings in churches, and gratuitous performances in theatres, and fireworks and illuminations, and much rain. M. Thouverel entertained the diplomatic body at a dinner, and the Papal Nuncio proposed the health of the Emperor. But nothing in which the public eye of France could feel very much interest appears to have taken place. The Emperor reviewed on the 14th the National Guard of the Seine, the troops of the Imperial Guard, and those of the first corps d'armée. The Emperor was on horseback, and was accompanied by Prince Napoleon and the Prince Imperial. The Empress was on the ground in a carriage. The review took place in the Champs

ITALY.

No reliable or definite news has yet arrived from Sicily. What ver Garibaldi's plans or objects, it is utterly impossible to believe that his influence and power can be of the fading and feeble character which has been represented by the Government press. It is plain enough that the Government is not master of the situation; and yet, if we are to believe telegrams which reach us from Turin, the volunteer movement in Sicily is on the very eve of suppression. The Royal troops are reported to have completely surrounded Garibaldi's band, and the commander, it is announced, was about to summon them formally to lay down their arms. There can be little doubt that this demand will not be complied with, and it is painful to have to conjecture what the next step in this extraordinary drama is to be. We must remark, however, that the accounts which reach us from other sources by no means confirm the Turin representations. According to some informants, there is not the slightest appearance at present of Garibaldi being surrounded or of anybody attempting to surround him. It is impossible now to decide which story is true. A very strong feeling has set in against Rattazzi and his Government, and it is even asserted that their dismissal from the councils of Victor Emmanuel was probably the main object of Garibaldi's movements; and this idea receives confirmation in a letter which the General has written the King, and in which he promises to return to his Capri home upon condition that Rattazzi withdraws from office and that the Roman question is taken up by the Cabinet at Turin in earnest. A letter from Baron Ricasoli, approving of Garibaldi's enterprise, has created an immense sensation in Turin. Its authenticity, however, is vehemently denied by some parties.

A telegram from Turin states that the Government has suppressed the Emancipation Society, conducted by the party of action. This means, we suppose, that a proclamation has been published ordering the society not to hold any more meetings; in other words, that a public association will be converted into a secret organisation.

Popular demonstrations are taking place in various cities of the Peninsula. On the occasion of one at Milan the people assembled in vast numbers, and marched in procession along the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, amid cries of "We will have Rome! Away with the foreigners! Hurrah for Garibaldi!" The feeling of dislike to the French, which has sprung up in Italy since the concession of Savoy and Nice, was displayed by the crowd stripping off, wherever they could, the blue ribbons attached to the flags and bearing the national colours. These ribbons appear to form part of the insignia of the House of Savoy, but blue is also one of the three colours of the French flag, and therefore typical, in the estimation of the mob, of the Franco-Italian alliance under which the Peninsula groans at the present moment. Hence the great ribbon demonstration, which, however, passed off without broken heads.

PORTUGAL

There is a great scarcity of breadstuffs in Portugal, and a Royal decree opening the Portuguese ports for the importation of grain until the 1st of April next has been published. Some disturbances have broken out at the Azores respecting the collection of the taxes, and the Government is about to dispatch troops thither.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, perfectly cured, returned to Schönbrunn on the 15th of this month. There were on the occasion great demonstrations of joy at Vienna, where the Empress is very much beloved. The Emperor manifested his gratitude for the sentiments of the population by a letter specially addressed to the President of the Council of Ministers, Archduke Rüdiger.

A Vienna letter of the 13th inst. says:—
Garibaldi's expedition greatly occupies attention here in the moral and political circles. Little faith is put in the declarations of the Piedmontese Government, at least as to what concerns the personal and special policy of King Victor Emmanuel. The Austrian press reasons in the following manner: "If Piedmont is intriguing, in accord with Garibaldi, at least to a certain extent, it is an act of treachery unparalleled for its enormity; if the Government of the impioised Kingdom of Italy is not in accord with Garibaldi, its powerlessness to resist the encroachments of the agitator becomes evident."

POLAND.

At Warsaw, on Friday evening, another attempt to assassinate the Marquis Wielopolski was made by a lithographic printer, named Jean Rjontsa; but, happily, the would-be murderer missed his aim, the poniard with which he was armed entering the lining of the Marquis's carriage. The ruffian was seized and handed over to the police by the second son of M. Wielopolski. Truly the Marquis has a charming life. Zerolsinski, the man who recently attacked the Grand Duke Constantine, has been tried and condemned to be shot.

HANOVER.

The people of Hanover are in a state of violent commotion, and have in some instances become riotous, on account of a new Catechism which the King, as first bishop of the land, has been pleased to compose for his Protestant subjects. The old Catechism, introduced in 1790, was drawn up in accordance with the theories of the celebrated Rationalists of that day, who constituted the theological faculty of Göttingen, and has for a long time been held in aversion by the orthodox. According to a letter of the 15th inst., the new catechism is based upon an old work, of which the Royal ordinance says that "our Lüneburg provinces formerly regarded it as a special gift of Divine grace." "It is composed," says a letter, "in a completely obsolete style; teaches the personal existence of a devil, leads to a belief in magical power, extols the merit of fasting, attributes to priests the power of granting absolution; in short, it is of a nature calculated to train up children in scepticism and ignorance or to plunge them into fanaticism."

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks have been driven back across the River Rieka with considerable loss. They still continue, however, to attack the Montenegrins. Cannonading was heard on the 16th in the direction of Cetigne.

SYRIA.

A telegram from Damascus reports the prevalence of wide-spread discontent in Syria and the state of affairs there as most serious, the revolted Bedouins and Druses having refused to pay the taxes.

AND THE DISTRESS IN LANCAIRE.—The

Disposal of Line 11 has been decided to take place at a proposed meeting in that city for raising subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Lineashire. His reasons are that he has been informed that the money which was already been subscribed will be sufficient for the needs of the next two months, and that he hopes an appeal to the general public will be more effective, when it can be shown that the money would be put to practical use, rather than being left in a "sinking fund" unexpended. He has also suggested that any money raised in the proposed relief fund should be put in the hands of the Government. The authorities of the city have been asked to advise on the matter, and to give the

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS

We have intelligence from America to the 12th inst.

There had been a reconnaissance, it was said in force, from General McClellan's army to within two miles of Richmond. At Malvern Hill two Confederate regiments were encountered, but they fled after a slight engagement, leaving the prisoners and a battery in the hands of the Federals. At Newmarket the Confederates appeared in great force, and the Federals then retired and encamped at Malvern Hill, to retake which position a large force was said to be advancing. The Federal General Hooker's division has fallen back from Malvern Hill to their encampments, leaving a strong guard at Haxall's. "The Confederates were under the impression that the Federal army was advancing toward Richmond." They, therefore, moved down from Richmond by three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern Hill. The Confederates presented a considerable force above City Point, and drove the Federals a short distance. It was reported that, on account of sickness in Richmond, the Confederate army has been removed from the city to the south side of the James River. Pestilence was reported to be raging among the inhabitants of Richmond and hundreds were dying daily. McClellan had sent a detachment across the James River, and it was believed that Fort Darling might be attacked from that side. General Burnside's whole command is said to be at Fredericksburg. He will operate with Hagerberg whether the direct route to Richmond or another point is not known. The Lent has become so intense within the last few days that military operations are materially retarded. The siege of Vicksburg had been abandoned.

The New York Parliament Committee recommended a general arming and drilling of the people. It seems, however, that the arming has not yet had not been well received. The Irish do not appear to approve of the resolution for employing negroes in army works. A mob of them attacked a factory in Brooklyn, where negroes were employed, and threw mud to burn it down. The police, however, were able to restore order. The Mayor of New York has recommended the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the construction of rams and gun-boats for the defence of New York Harbour.

The Federal General McCook has been shot by guerrillas in Alabama, while travelling in an ambulance. The affair created great excitement in Nashville. Some Federal soldiers went to the neighbourhood of the occurrence, burnt some houses, and hung several men. It is rumoured that prominent Secessionists in Nashville have been shot by exasperated Unionists.

The Confederate General Morgan is reported to be advancing into Kentucky.

The Federal fleet below Savannah is momentarily expecting an attack from a powerful Confederate ram completed at Savannah. The land forces at Hilton Head are also expecting an attack from the Confederates, who are in force at Blifton.

President Davis has issued a proclamation stating that he should not have signed the cartel for the exchange of prisoners if he had known of General Pope's orders, which charge war criminals with robbery and murder. He therefore orders that if Pope, or any commissioned officer of his command, be captured, they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but be held in close confinement. In the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen of the Southern Confederacy under any pretence, an equal number of commissioned officers of Pope's command will be immediately hung. The above regulation extends only to Pope's command, and as privateers act in accordance with similar orders they will be treated as prisoners of war.

The British steamer *Memphis* had been captured coming out of Charleston with 1,000 bales of cotton on board. A Federal cruiser had chased the British steamer *Herald* to within two miles of Nassau, throwing shot and shell at her all the way. The *Herald* got into the harbour, and the captain of the *Greyhound* is said to have protested against this act of the cruiser. The matter was to be referred to the Home Government.

The steamer *Golden Gate*, from San Francisco to Panama, had been burnt to the water's edge off Manzanilla. Of her passengers, 189 were reported to be lost, and all the specie, amounting to 1,000,000 dols.

FIGHTING IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

Severe fighting has taken place in the Virginia Valley. General Jackson having crossed the Rapidan, General Pope sent toward two cavalry corps, under General Banks, to check him. At daylight they were discovered by General Jackson, who immediately advanced, and the numerous Confederate batteries being unmasked, a very severe contest ensued about a mile and a half from Cedar Mountain. The conflict lasted from three o'clock till dark, when the Federals retired to a position beyond the Confederate guns, but to what distance is not stated. The Federal infantry was badly cut up, and the Federal's lost two guns. The Confederate force was estimated at 20,000 men, and that of the Federals at 5,000. Large reinforcements have been sent to the Federals, and more fighting is anticipated. Reports from Virginia Valley, dated the 12th, say the Confederates retreated from a Cedar Mountain under cover of the night. Their rear crossed the Rapidan in the direction of Orange Court House. The Federal cavalry and artillery were in pursuit. It is said that the Confederate loss in the late fight was heavy. The Federals only lost one gun.

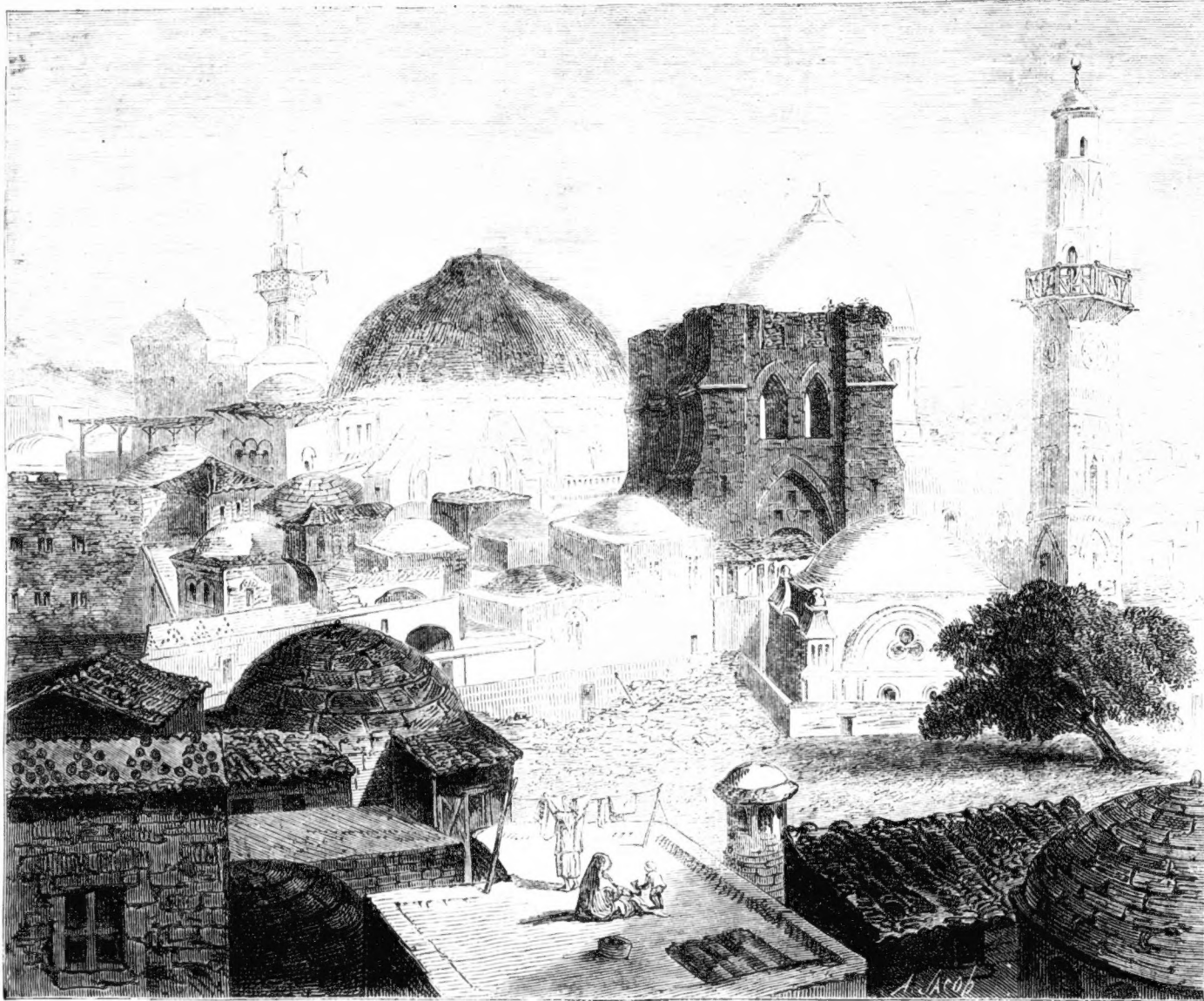
UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE NEW CONFEDERATE

BYRON ARKANSAS

The new iron-clad gun-boat Essex and the ram Queen of the West were detailed for the duty, and, at a given signal, the Essex led the way upon the field of action. The plan was, that three or four boats should attack her and cut her out, and carry her out bodily, while the rest of the gun-boats, above and below, engaged the batteries. The latter part of the arrangement failed, as the boats did not venture within range, and the gallant pair were left to fight it out alone. The Essex made a grand dash around the head, and went at her enemy in fine style. She was discovered immediately, of course, and preparations were made to receive her. The bow of the Arkansas was swung out so as to present a front to the Essex, and, if possible, receive her on her iron prow. This operated to throw the assailing boat out of her course, and, in avoiding the iron prow, she struck a glancing blow which did no particular harm. The gunners of the Arkansas had been active in the meantime, and several shots had been fired into the Essex, one of which, an 11-inch solid shot, went through her from stem to stern, killing five men. After striking the Essex recoiled from the collision, and swung around below the Arkansas, with her bow close in shore, and while in that position both boats opened a fierce cannonading. The balls took effect upon the Essex, and cut her up badly, while the Arkansas, as usual, was invulnerable. She seemed to be impervious to the strength of powder, and turned the heavy missiles of her enemy aside like paper pellets, or crumpled them to atoms, and threw them overboard piecemeal. The Essex was, meantime, in danger of being sunk, and prudently concluded to leave. She had lost several men killed and a number wounded, and was fighting alone a battle in which the whole fleet should have been engaged. She swung off, and started down the stream under the fire of all the batteries, and ran a gauntlet, which would have sunk any ordinary gun-boat in the fleet. Meantime the Queen of the West was getting under way. She made no start, and had got a good headway on, when she was hailed by Commodore Davis. In order to receive his communication, she was obliged to stop and return, when it was ascertained that the old gentleman was merely telling them to go at it as strongly as was possible under the circumstances. This little digression sent the Essex into action alone, and before the Queen was again under headway, she had fought her battle and passed on. The ram went down in fine style. She had 115 men on board, and was fairly bounding from the water when she struck the Arkansas. She made a dash to strike her bow, and the ram struck her bow in the middle of the ribs. The Arkansas was so shaken that she was unable to stand upon her feet. She rolled over on her side, and was completely disabled, and the two boats, having no other

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

ONCE again the Church of the Holy City has been restored from decay and almost inevitable ruin, in spite of the disputes of the various sects who were each willing that any but themselves should contribute to its renewal, provided that they should continue to hold possession of the most sacred portions of the edifice. From the time when, to divert the pilgrims who continually visited Golgotha (then at some distance from the principal portion of the city, but now almost in its centre), the Emperor Hadrian erected in its sacred precincts a temple to Venus; when the Empress Helena, directed by the very stones of this profanating pile, discovered the holy relics, which were consigned to the church which she founded, to our own days the history of the "Church of the Redeemer" has been a record of the struggles between so-called religious parties as to right of possession. Since the temporary settlement of these disputes by Louis XIV., the entire building has been suffered to decay, and, until the past few months, the pilgrims who stood beneath the cupola were in constant danger from falling fragments of the ruin and pieces of loose timber. It has at length been decided, in consequence of the efforts of M. Barrere, the French Consul at Jerusalem, that France, in conjunction with the Ottoman Porte, should restore the cupola; and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is once more established in at least present security. Starting from the Christian quarter of the city, the street on the left brings the traveller before the church, its cupola being easily distinguishable from most parts of the town. The church itself is almost surrounded by buildings, so that it can only be entered from the

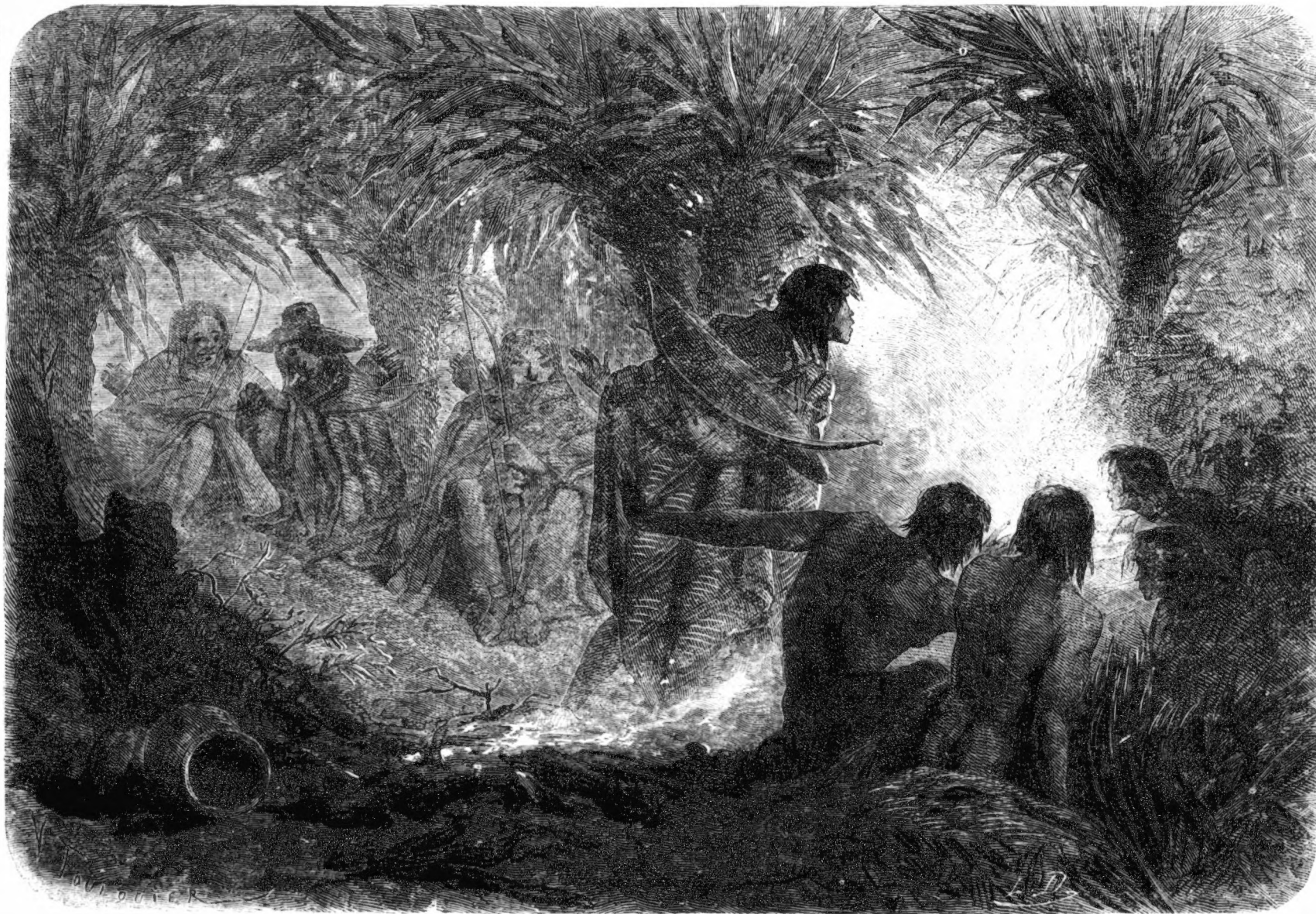


VIEW IN JERUSALEM, SHOWING THE NEWLY-RESTORED CUPOLA OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

south, where there is an open paved court, whence a large portion of the entire edifice may be viewed, and where a tolerably lively traffic is carried on in crucifixes, carved shells, beads, &c. The gateway facing the court consists of two pointed arches of Gothic or Saracenic architecture, and was probably intended as a side entrance. Over the doorway is a narrow frieze representing the Divine entry into Jerusalem. On the left is a high tower, which anciently formed the belfry.

There is little to remark either in the architecture or the decora-

tion of the building, and its form is irregular, owing to the necessity of comprehending so many places under one general roof; but the knowledge of the place in which one stands, and the solemn realities which really present themselves even amidst much which has been overlaid by mere traditions, inspire feelings of profound awe. The open space which may properly be called the nave is in the form of a circle, perhaps thirty to forty paces in diameter, and surrounded by sixteen pillars supporting galleries, and covered by a dome not unlike that of the Pantheon at Rome. In the very centre of this area, beneath the opening which admits the light, a small oblong building of marble extends to some 20 ft. in length by about ten in breadth. It is 15 ft. high, and is surmounted by a small cupola supported by columns. This is which covers the supposed site of our Lord's tomb, approached by steps leading into a small anteroom or chapel. A block of polished marble, about 18 in. square, marks the spot where the angel stood who announced the resurrection of Christ to the women who went to the sepulchre. By a low and narrow doorway closed with a



AN OUTPOST OF MEXICAN INDIANS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. RONDE.)

where stands the high altar. In the centre of the floor of the choir is a circle which (as the ancient geographers placed the Holy Land in the centre of the then known world) the Greeks call "the navel of the world." It is in this chapel that the Easter Day ceremony of receiving the holy fire is performed. At the western end of the sepulchre is the Chapel of the Copts, while the arcades under the surrounding galleries are inclosed and occupied by Armenians, Georgians, and other Christian sects. On the north side is the Chapel of the Apparition, in commemoration of the appearing of Christ to Mary Magdalen after his resurrection. Outside the inclosure of the Greek chapel is the altar, marking the place where He was confined, and immediately behind the choir is another altar, over the spot where the soldiers drew lots for His garments. To the right of this a flight of about thirty steps leads to the subterranean chapel of St. Helena, while a further descent of eleven steps reveals a damp and rocky cavity, where it is reported the Empress Helena discovered the three crosses which led to her building the entire wonderful fabric.

Returning to the church, a dark and narrow staircase brings the pilgrim out upon the Rock of Calvary, or Golgotha.

This mount stands south-east of the sepulchre, at a distance of about 110ft., and upon its level summit, which makes a platform of nearly 50ft. each way, stands a chapel, in the interior compartment of which a perforated marble slab is said to cover the spot where the crosses were raised. Until the year 1685 the Roman Catholics (or Latins) had entire possession of the church, and enjoyed the exclusive right of performing their devotions within its walls. Their privileges were invaded, however, by the Greeks of the Oriental Church, and violent tumults ensued, both from their disputes and by the additional claims of other sects.

On the 12th of March, 1808, a great portion of the building was destroyed by fire, which commenced in the Armenian Chapel, and consumed it, together with the Greek Chapel, the cells of the Franciscans, the Chapel of the Virgin, and the great dome, besides destroying many of the fine marble columns and mosaic works of its Imperial fondness. The sepulchre, however, was not injured: and the present building was commenced immediately, and completed rather more than two years afterwards.

MEXICAN INDIANS.

We have already given some account of the events which have accompanied the French expedition in Mexico, as well as illustrations of various places occupied by the troops during the war. Our Engraving this week represents one of those outposts which especially belong to the irregular mode of warfare adopted by those contingents of the Mexican army which are likely continually to harass the French forces in their march. The State of Puebla, of which these Indians are natives, is intersected by the cordillera of Anahuac, which



REV. CHARLES PREST, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. EASTHAM, MANCHESTER.)

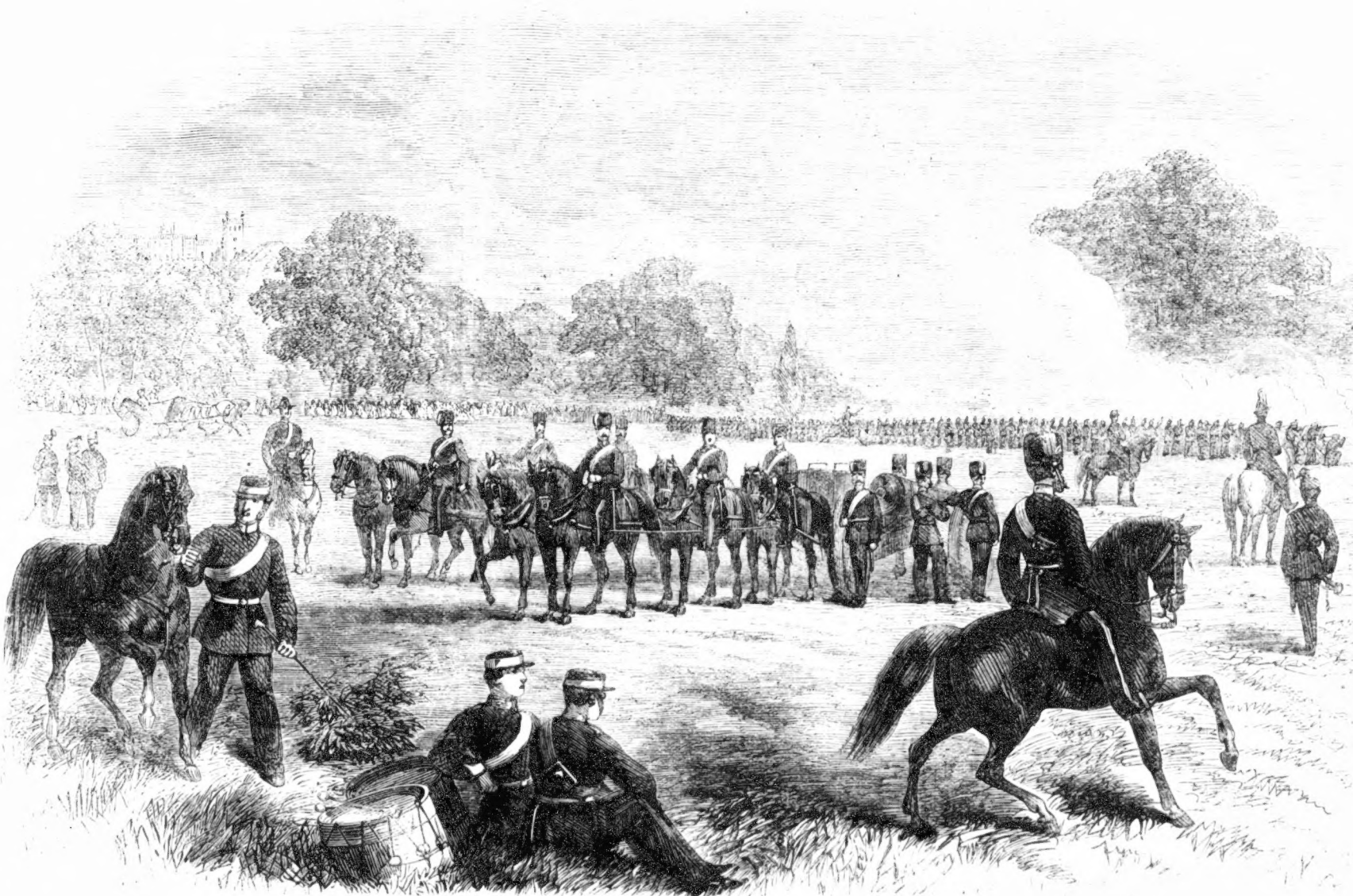
contains the loftiest summit in Mexico—the volcano of Popocatepeth. The district is fertile, especially in maize, which is a staple article of food; and many Indian families have become comparatively wealthy by means of cultivating the "agave," from the pulp of which the favourite drink called "pulque" is made, or by rearing cochineal. So great is the diversity of races in Mexico that it is sometimes difficult to make the necessary distinctions. The principal, however, are the whites, who, being originally Spaniards, were called Gachupines (the Aztec word "gatzopin" meaning a centaur, or man on horseback), since, at the period of the conquest, the Mexicans used no horses for carriage, and the Indian tribes were accustomed to harness dogs to the rude carriages which conveyed their furniture from place to place. The whites who are natives of America and of unmixed European blood are called "corillos," or creoles. Mestizos are the children of a white father and an Indian mother, mulattos the offspring of the union of the white and the negro, the zambos or sambos of the Indian and negro races. The African negroes born in America are called chinos. The Indians, or red race, are of various tribes; but it is quite certain that the great majority of the inhabitants of Mexico are either purely or principally Indian, the rest of the population being of mixed origin, except a very small number of creoles and chinos.

It is said that thirty-five distinct languages are spoken amongst the Mexican Indians, but it is probable that they have one common origin; and the Indians of Mexico possess the same physical characteristics as those of America. They have great capability of bearing fatigue, are simple and temperate in their habits, living principally on vegetable food—in the high lands on maize, and in the lower districts banana or beans, with the addition of the universal pulque.

The dwellings of the Indians are varied according to the climate, the warm region on the coast rendering no other shelter necessary than a slight hut of canes and palm-leaves. On the higher lands, where timber is abundant, the habitations are built not unlike a Swedish log-house, while on the cold and lofty table lands they are constructed of sun-baked bricks, supporting a timber roof. In all cases, however, the architecture is of a very simple order, and the accommodation consists generally of a single room, sometimes divided by a mat partition. With the usual unchanging habits, and the grave and taciturn perseverance of their race, these people may always be made available for desultory warfare, and must be considered in any settlement of the government of a country where they are numerically such an important type of the population.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The choice of a President for the Conference of the Wesleyan-Methodist body could scarcely have been more judiciously



REVIEW OF SUFFOLK VOLUNTEERS AT SHRUBLAND PARK, NEAR IPSWICH.

JUSTICE CRAMPTON:—An amusing scene occurred at the Cluster Assize the other day. A case, "Cowan v. the London and North Western Railway," was about to be heard, when Mr. Justice Crampton observed that he had expected to have some little interest in railway property, and perhaps some of the jury might be in the same position, so it either of the learned counsel had any objection to make to any one else had better do it. After a pause, his Lordship said—Do you object to any one? Mr. Welsby: Only to the Judge (laughter). Mr. Grove: I did not know that the Judge was objectionable in any case. His Lordship: Some of you are my brother commissioners in matters of this kind, and would be perfectly as competent as myself to try the case. Mr. Welsby (who was engaged the defendants): I have no objection to sit. I know the defendants' case pretty well (laughter). A juror: I am a railway trustee. Another juror: And I am a shareholder. His Lordship: And I am a defendant's brother; but I am afraid they won't object to any of us. A laugh would be given, and he continued (this afternoon laughter). Mr. Welsby: Perhaps this is a case where the defendants had better retire? His Lordship: May I retire? Mr. Grove: I am afraid not. Mr. Grove (two days later): I was at the assize, but the defendant's counsel, Mr. Lushington, did not appear. The case was a trial by bill, but the judge was not called to exercise their function, as an arrangement was made to leave witnesses who were called.



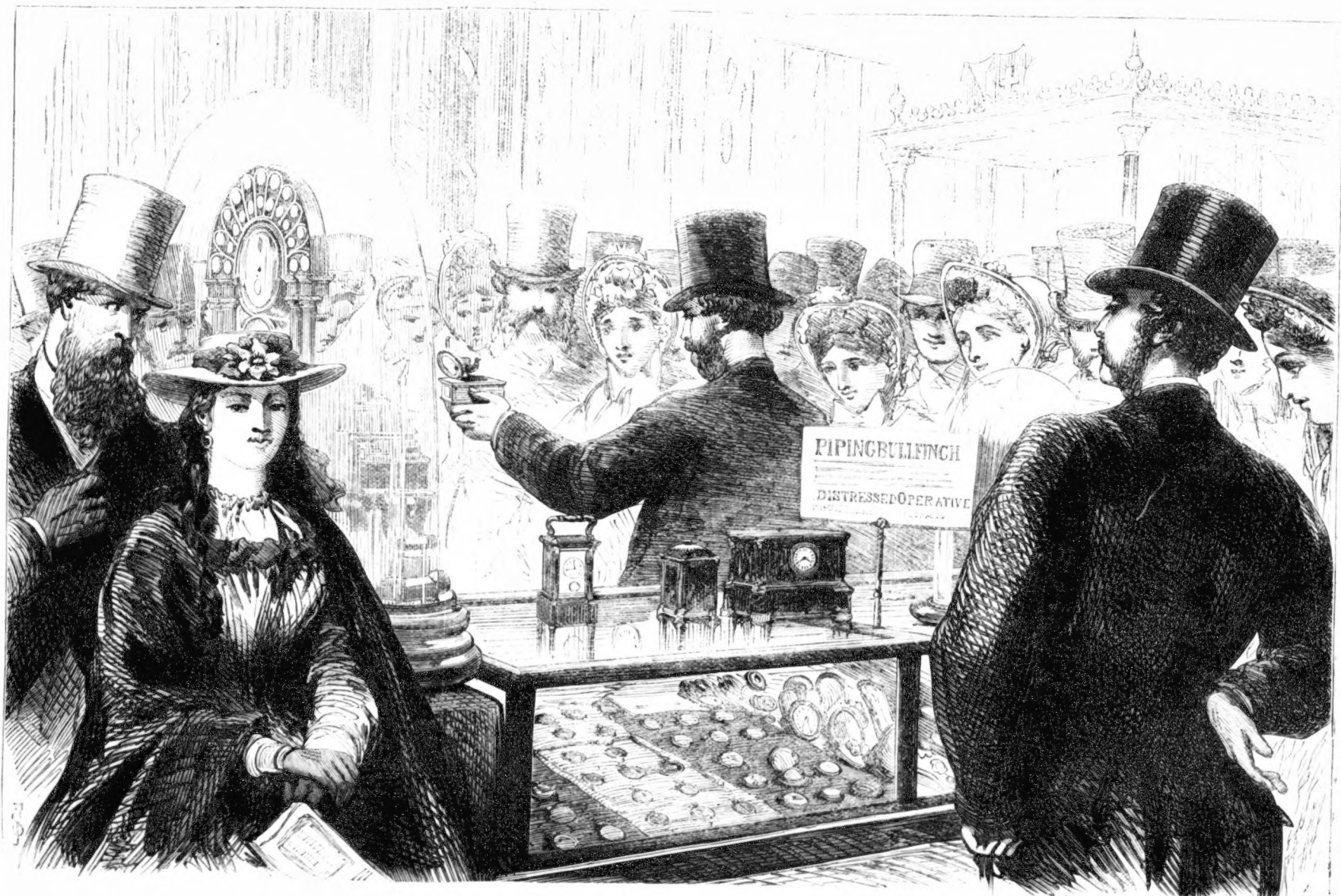
THE PICTURE-GALLERY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: "TOUJOURS PERDRIX,"

under the arms of those inveterate nuisances who take up their stand before the gems of the collection, and thence take a bird's-eye view of nothing, as though for the express purpose of satisfying a selfish delight in baulking the attempts of those who wait for them to move. Not to mention the pushing and crowding round—say the Hogarths, for instance—where the intelligent and appreciative admirer, who stoops down and looks under the rail to get some effect of light, is instantly crushed by the superincumbent weight of the outlying expectants; the inconvenience of having your toes trodden on by the inadvertent gazer, who backs into all sorts of mischief in his endeavour to discern the subject of some picture hung in a light

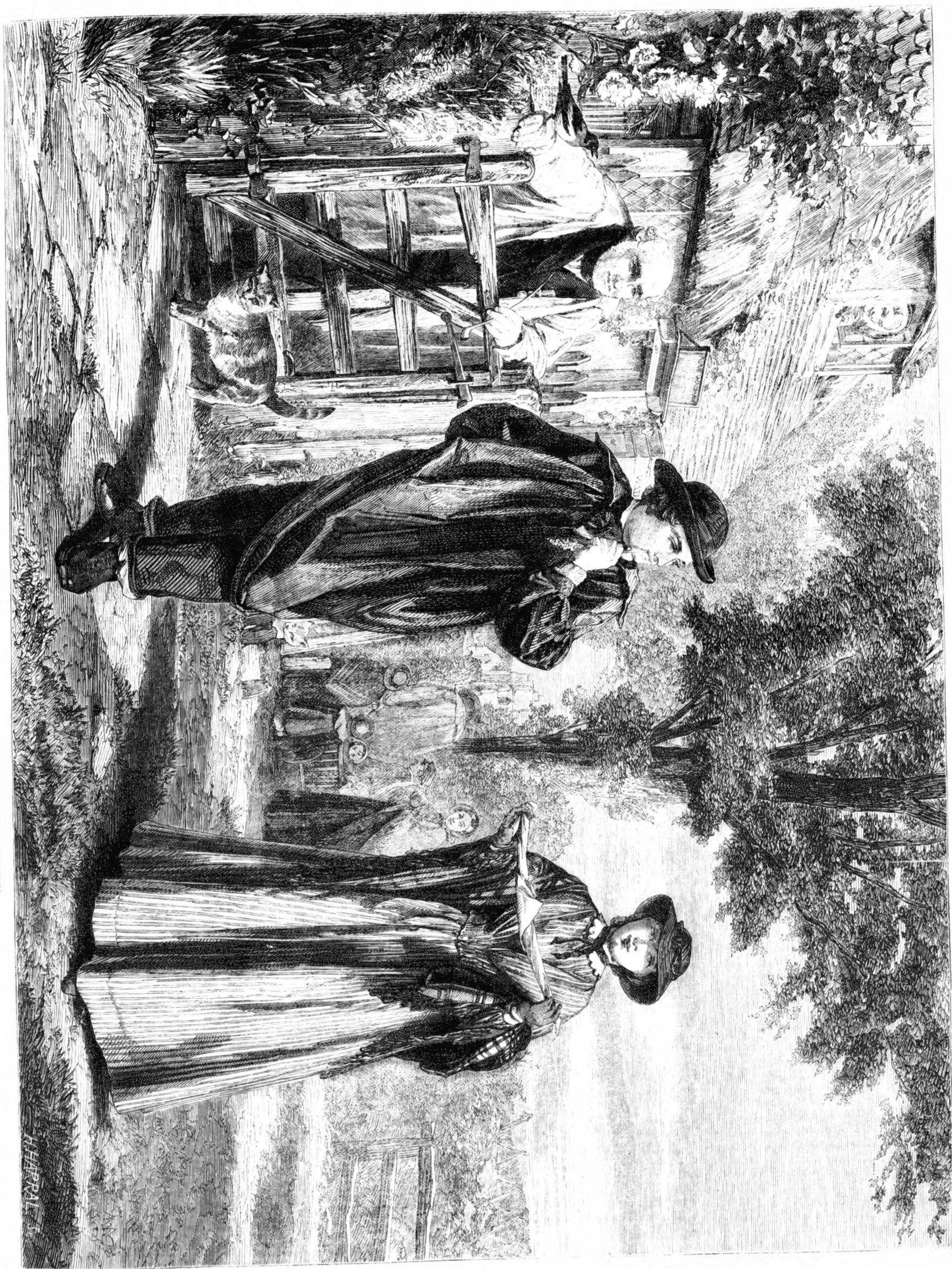
which reduces it to the condition of a daguerreotype—there is the constant plunge and struggle by which the enthusiast is compelled to force his way through circumambient crinoline. Nothing is more fatiguing than this—nothing more calculated to produce the flushed face, unstrung nerves, and utter subversion of concentrative thought which render the study of a painting impossible.

To anybody who knows how long a time must be spent before a picture, in order that it may *grow upon you*—that its beauties may, as it were, reveal themselves in the light which seems to come from the canvas itself, than which no other light can develop them—that it may glow and intensify before your more accustomed eyes—it will

be seen at once how impossible it is for the true student of art thoroughly to enjoy the exhibition of pictures at the World's Fair. To the fashionable lounge even it must present serious difficulties, as giving no promise either of indifferent repose or of fashionable languor. To the ladies who *do* the gallery with glass at eye and catalogue in hand it is a hot, weary tussle, in which they must be much tumbled and disarranged, glad at last to sink into the nearest vacant place—if by chance there is one to be found—in the not too comfortable seats, and there gently murmur, "Toujours perdrix." The birds had need be tender and well served if we are to eat them every day.



THE AUTOMATON PIPING BULLFINCH AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



KEEPING COMPANY.—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY J. C. HORSLEY, A.R.A., IN THE RECENT ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

"KEEPING COMPANY."

It is difficult for a Londoner, born and bred in the great city, to appreciate the actual ordeal to which the real genuine agricultural swain is subject during that period of his existence when he is said to be "keeping company." The knowing habits of tavern bars and lounges; cheap cigar shops—the partly stamined but altogether mainly and self-sustained machine—may, even the youth who on a rare day out with a fair companion displays his gallantry not without an admixture of genuine awkwardness—all these are types of manners vastly different from that of the country lover who goes a-courting in a way which displays the intense emotions stirred within him only by a profound and impenetrable silence. If it were possible within so short a limit to enter fully into the psychology of the matter, it would be discovered that the total want of the power of repartee in the simple agricultural character is the real cause of this singular phase of human anxiety under so peculiar an allusion as the necessity for talking to a beloved companion, and the utter impossibility of framing a sentence which shall be not her unmeaning nor ridiculous.

That same power of repartee being in reality a qualification of every daughter of Eve, it is no wonder that the opening of a conversation is regarded by the earnest, but at the same time bashful, lover as a terrible alternative against which he has to place the impossibility of taking away any renewal of hope. To meet and walk from the village church to the cottage-door, and yet to part with only a cool "Good night," is not much after a whole week of waiting. Not words to be garnered up as germs of trust and endeavour during another long seven days; and yet—yet as sure as that staid fellow, with the slow brain but quick heart, opens his mouth, he is met by a repartee, which, instead of sharpening his wit by the implied teasing to which he is exposed, plunges him at once into gloomy forebodings, or at least into a perplexity none the less wearing because it is accompanied by a sense of injury. And so they will go on, these two, until one day the quick heart will be too full to bear more; and the slow brain will get the worst of it no longer; for he will say with trembling earnestness—

"Susan, yo' know as I loves yo',"

and then she will say—

"Oh, stoof!"

And it will then be all settled: he to have another long year of teasing and painful anxiety—he to make all possible use of the time which is left to her to render him sensible of his absurdity and to keep him in subjection.

The old man in the Engraving knows as he looks over the garden paths all that is going on, and in the last wail of his afternoon pipe is recalled all that long, anxious, but not unhappy, time when he, too, "kept company." He has learnt long ago that he might have brought the whole mat or to a close, and pities the young fellow who is now on the tenterhooks of suspense. The old lady at the window has had her time, too, and lives her old triumph over again in thinking how easily it was attained, and how she could enlighten both those giddy youngsters if she chose as to the realities of that stage of existence of which "keeping company" is but the threshold.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to Thomas Fox, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

VULGAR AMUSEMENTS.

By this time, probably, all our readers know that a sad accident has happened to a female ropedancer while exhibiting her skill in public. We are not about to attempt to dilate upon the nature of the occurrence, which appears to us of the most shockingly commonplace character. A miserable woman, unable to obtain a more rational livelihood, has been bribed by a speculator to walk along a rope at a great height. In order to add to the attraction by an increase of danger the time for the performance was fixed during darkness, and fireworks supplied to explode around her. The poor creature fell and sustained severe injuries, among others, it is said, the fracture of the head of the thighbone—a disaster which alone will probably suffice to render her a wretched cripple for the rest of her days.

Now, this matter has already been exceedingly well handled by our daily contemporaries under its most obvious aspects. The impropriety of exhibitions involving danger to life or limb is a theme on which any man able to write at all may compose a leading article more or less forcible in proportion to his inward light. The right of any person, gifted only in the way of agility and nerve, to risk the body wherewith Nature has endowed him or her against the chances of obscurity, labour, and indigence, is one which may be questioned, but which, so long as humanity remains as at present constituted, will probably continue to be assumed and acted upon in one way or another, all argument to the contrary notwithstanding. The propriety of interference by the governing powers of every well-ordered State to prevent the peril of human life being exhibited for pecuniary profit on the one hand, and mere idle amusement on the other, may be discussed with some show of argument on each side. But beyond all these considerations there remain one or more, which, so far as we have seen, have hitherto been almost untouched by our public writers, and most frequently overlooked even in the common conversations to which this and many preceing fatalities similar in character have occasionally given rise. We propose, firstly, to review the class of people whom this kind of dangerous spectacle is supposed to invite; and, secondly, the effects produced thereby upon such minds as they (the spectators) may be supposed to possess.

And, firstly, we hold it a base libel upon the great and intelligent British public when an essayist takes it for granted in his argument that its representatives are to be found at these entertainments. The establishments at which these exhibitions ordinarily take place are not those frequented by the higher classes either in intellect or respectability. The frequenters of our so-called music-halls and of our public gardens are in no way to be compared

with those of our theatres. The English gentleman who takes his wife and daughters to the boxes or stalls of a metropolitan theatre or opera-house might well shrink from exposing them to the atmosphere, reeking with spirits and tobacco, of one of these so-called "places of amusement." It is the vulgar—not only in education but in soul—who take delight in these things for want of appreciation of better.

We have taken pains to study this matter as one of humanity and of no slight social import. We have speculated during the performance of the raddled buffoons, of the burnt-cork-besmired dunces, of the desperate acrobats, upon the characters, position, and probable destination of the individuals composing the crowd who have paid for their admission. Of those of the one sex, the less said and the less known the better. Some few exceptions in the lower class of provincials may possibly be found, here and there, during such a season as the present. But as for the men—save and except foreigners and country folks, who foolishly think they gain thereby an insight of London life—the majority are of that particular species of young fellow, neither useful nor ornamental, whom a merchant might well hesitate to employ in his counting-house or a tradesman to intrust with his till; whose conversation is idle, whose knowledge is contemptible, and whose companionship is dangerous. Of course, there is always a proportion of casual visitors who seize upon any opportunity of evading the tedium of solitude; and of others who attend to satisfy curiosity and not unfrequently depart in disappointment.

We cannot concur with those who impute to the beholders of perilous feats the eager anticipation of accident. Manhood is happily gregarious, and the crowds who patronise a Blondin are scarcely greater than those who would support a pair of Siamese twins or a "General Tom Thumb." Men have a certain reasonable curiosity as well to ascertain of what humanity is capable as of the eccentricities of their common nature. Any unusual exhibition will cause people to assemble, and nothing is easier than to collect a crowd, which has been done even by holding up a finger persistently in the street. It requires exactly that delicate superiority which distinguishes the reflective man from the gaper, to enable the former to pass by while the latter stands to stare.

Yet there is, after all, in the display of dangerous gymnastics an element which lends excitement to the otherwise excusable pleasure of beholding acts of courage and agility. This excitement, it must be admitted, to some extent morbid and unnatural, for it is one not arising out of the necessary and ordinary circumstances of life. It is an artificial stimulus of the same class as dram-drinking, and no less aggressive and injurious to mind and body. When the exhibition culminates in a fearful accident, as has just been the case, who shall say where its effects terminate? Human nature is essentially sympathetic. When this poor unhappy woman fell, and was dashed to earth, was she the only sufferer? Women and children, we are told, dropped fainting or fled shrieking. Was no harm sustained by them? A slender knowledge of psychology would suffice to inform all, that of the numerous witnesses of that terrible fall there was not one but suffered an irreparable injury in the most sensitive and most important part of the human system. The results may be impalpable, almost untraceable, but they will come with the certainty of death itself. Nothing so surely disorganises the nervous system as a sudden, painful shock. Nature is, next to beneficent, above all revengeful. The agony of that poor woman has already been shared by all who beheld, and, by their presence, sanctioned her peril. The callous may have watched her almost unmoved, but the sin is upon their souls, and Nature will work upon it to their grief. A single atom of brain tissue is destroyed, and the thought fails at the moment of need, the ready hand turns unaccountably askew, the temper becomes irritable, or the faculty of physical reparation is lost when most urgently called upon. A nerve is dulled, a sensation is lost; a power, subtle, indefinable, yet indispensable, has departed for ever. Nor is it impossible or even unlikely that the evil results may extend beyond the present race, and that a generation yet unborn may suffer in mind or body, if not in both, for the depraved taste of their progenitors, the patrons of "sensation" entertainments.

THE NEW JURY ACT.—On the 10th inst. the new Jury Act came into operation, and in September the lists will be exhibited on the church doors, and all persons sixty years of age and upwards can claim exemption at a petty sessions held at the last week of the month. By the new Act, churchmen, manning clerks to attorneys and proctors, and all officers connected with jails and houses of correction, are exempted from serving on juries. The jury books will be delivered as usual to the sheriffs at the end of the year. Any person liable to be served may be summoned by post, but it is not compulsory, and they may still be served by having notice left at the house. The law is not altered as to the making out of the jury lists, or the summoning of jurors in the City of London, and in the county of Middlesex it is understood that the mode of procedure adopted under the Jury Act, 6th George IV., will be continued. The privilege of summoning jurors in the country may be adopted with advantage to the public.

THE ELBE TOLLS.—Prussia and Saxony have been making most laudable efforts to secure, if not the suppression, at least a considerable reduction in the tolls which still oppress the navigation of the principal river of Germany. The negotiations for regulating the tolls of the Elbe have been interrupted more than once by the ill-will of other States interested, and especially by Hanover and Mecklenburg. It has therefore been deemed advisable to discontinue with their conference, and the convention drawn up by the Conference of Bremen, and which will very soon be signed, is to be afterwards submitted for the approbation of those States on the Elbe which were not represented at the Conference.

THE PENNY TO THE WATER.—There is a good story going the round of the Paris newspapers. An agitation has been, it appears, for some time on foot for abolishing the donkey or one or two mules given from time immemorial to the gamblers who bring you your drink or your glass of absinthe in a coffee-house. Lately a customer at one of the most fashionable cafes in Paris paid his reckoning without adding thereto the ordinary copper coin payment to the waiter. This functionary said nothing, but regarded the customer, who was in an odd humour of the establishment, with a look of blank remonstrance. The waiter enforcing payment said, "Alphonse," said the customer, kindly but firmly, "I am very sorry that I belong to the society for giving nothing to waiters." "Oh, Monsieur, on ne peut pas," cried Alphonse, "you are an odd piece, and, in that case, I was bent on you that I, and Monsieur, and Monsieur, and all below to the society for not giving anything to the waiter over the shoulders of such customers." The member of the society for giving nothing to waiters immediately pressed ten centimes into Alphonse's hand, and went on his way a sadder and wiser man.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY. It is reported that the whole surrounded entirely by her own household, and no foreigner connected with the embassy in the castle she has selected for her retreat, where she will be able to enjoy without interruption the society of her English and German children.

PRINCE ALBERT arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th inst. His Royal Highness was travelling incognito, and there was, in consequence, no official reception. The Prince took up his residence at the British Embassy.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCESS OF RUSSIA was safely delivered of a Prince on Thursday morning week.

ON TUESDAY LORD PALMERSTON was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Dover with a portrait of his Lordship in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The ceremony took place in the Martello Tower Hall, Dover.

VISIT OF ST. HAWARDEN. It is believed, will be the new Irish representative peer in the room of the late Lord Parnham.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P. has gone out in the Great Eastern to New York this voyage. The noble Marquis purposes to make a tour of America, and is likely to be absent several months.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT, it appears, is suffering from ill health. While in London his Highness was labouring under an internal complaint, since then his state has been getting worse, and it now begins to exert a very noticeable influence on the most efforts of his medical attendants. Latecomers, however, report a slight improvement.

DIC ROBERT PHILLIMORE has been appointed Queen's Advocate in the room of Sir John Harding, who recently resigned.

MILLS, THOMAS is reported to be engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre for three years to come.

THE LONGEST ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE LATE SESSION relates to the police of Scotland. It extends to thirty-nine folios, and contains 420 sections besides schedules.

MR. PALMERSTON has taken the Princess's Theatre, and will commence the management there on the retirement of Mr. A. Harris.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BALL-CARTRIDGES AT Woolwich is ordered to be increased 100,000 per week.

SHARPSHOTS' BIRTHDAY was this year celebrated with great éclat at Ballarat gold-diggings, in Australia.

THE STEAMER TONING arrived at Southampton on Saturday from Oporto with 200 oxen. Upwards of thirty of them were immediately sold in that town.

THE VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) TELEGRAPH COMPANY have lately collected 120 miles of wire.

FLOOD, who was condemned to be executed for the murder of a comrade named O'Lea, at Brighton, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

IN AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT just passed a clause which was repealed by the Bankruptcy Act has been re-enacted, prohibiting Judges of county courts from sitting in the House of Commons.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ORIENTAL CLUB have resolved on having a full-length portrait of General Outram, painted by Briggs, for their walls, and we understand the General has consented to sit.

THE BOLLING DOWN OF CATTLE has commenced again in Australia, in consequence of the superabundance of animal food.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted £375,000 for the construction of a new suite of public offices in Calcutta.

THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS made by Sir Arthur Agnew, at Aston Hall, Cheshire, has been sold, realising 5145 guineas.

LIEUTENANT F. G. GAMBRIER, of the Cosack, was last week tried by court-martial, at Chatham, for being drunk while on duty, convicted, and sentenced to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, not to rise there for four years, and to be dismissed from the Cosack.

A FLOCK OF NINETY-SIX SHEEP, belonging to a farmer named Souleyer, residing at Serres (Haut-Loire), France, was attacked a few nights since by a band of wolves, which killed twenty-three and worried twelve others.

THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS who entered the port of Quebec from the opening of the navigation to the 28th of July, 1861, was 19,887, and during the corresponding period in 1862, 14,757.

A BILL to assimilate the divorce law of Queensland, Australia, to that of the mother country has passed its second reading in the Assembly.

PROFESSOR DELLINGER, of Munich, whose work on the "Temperament Power" recently excited much interest, has in the press a book on the "History of the Papacy in the Middle Ages."

THE NEW SELF-ACTING REAPING MACHINES, it is said, have aspired themselves exceedingly well in such trials as they have already received the harvest.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR CHANNEL FLEET is always a matter of interest to the public. At present the squadron numbers thirteen vessels of war, mounting 417 guns, representing 608-horse power, 31,561 tons burden, and having a complement of 5775 officers and men.

A NEW VARIETY OF THE FLYING FISH was recently caught about 120 miles from Melbourne, in Australia. It was seventeen inches long; the back had a beautiful rose colour. The flappers or wings were disproportionately large and variegated with irregular spots.

THE GREAT EASTERN sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday last with a considerable cargo of goods and about 300 passengers. The Cunard steamer Persia sailed the same day, and there is a good deal of speculation as to which vessel will arrive first at New York.

A FEW DAYS AGO an elderly female was found to all appearance dead on the floor of her bedroom in Dublin. On the coroner proceeding to view the body it was discovered to be warm. Friction and other stimulants were applied, and the old woman recovered.

ON TWO NIGHTS LAST WEEK there were such immense shoals of herrings off the north-east coast that the number brought into Whitby Harbour on the two following mornings amounted, at a low computation, to nearly 3,000,000, realising above £4000.

ORANGES, which were introduced into New South Wales soon after the colony was founded, are now exported thence to the value of £50,000 a year.

THE LIVERPOOL FUND for relief of the distressed operatives in the manufacturing districts amounted to the handsome sum of £29,639 11s. up to the close of business on Saturday afternoon last.

IN CUBA upwards of 500 miles of railway are open; in Brazil 100 miles are open or in course of construction; in China 42 miles; in Peru 40 miles; in Venezuela 55 miles; and in New Granada 50 miles.

AT THE BELFAST POLICE COURT a woman was tried for stealing a coat. Her defence was that a woman told her she stole a man's coat and not seven buttons off it, that would be a crime, and cure a sore foot which had troubled her for many years!

ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS for building suitable steamers to run on the Red River, Lake Winnipeg, and the River St. Charles, which is stated to be navigable to within about 200 miles of Fraser River, British Columbia.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, on the occasion of the fete of the 15th, granted pardons, commutations, or reduction of punishment to 1003 persons condemned for different offences. The National Guards in the Department of the Seine have also shared in his Majesty's clemency, 118 having been relieved from their disciplinary punishments.

LAST WEEK SOME MISCHIEVOUS PERSONS amused themselves by violently ringing the bells and throwing stones at the houses in the Queen's-garden, Reading. A local paper states that as the offenders could not be detected, "some people were actually foolish enough to think it was done by a ghost."

THE EXPERIMENTS AT SIDNEY RYSSER with shot against iron targets have developed some curious results. The operation of a cannon from a distance having struck the iron target is like that of a birch broom on hollowed in the centre. When the point of the shot strikes the target is stopped, but the surrounding portions of the shot move round and slide over the centre as a cone, and thus produce the form described.

IT APPEARS FROM A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN that the number of persons who have been entitled by the Masters in Lunacy to be of unsound mind on inquiry without a jury, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 70, is 555. The number of lunatics reported by the Masters to the Lord Chancellor under the Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, is 96, has been 71.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON has appointed the Rev. Alfred Cay to the important charge of the parish church of St. Mary's, Newington-butt, Mr. Cay held the sole charge of St. George's-the-last last year; and, upon his having accomplished the successful mission of restoring peace and harmony to that distracted parish, he was presented with valuable testimonials from the vestry and the parishioners.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, travelling under the name of Count de Meillon, has left Paris for a tour of ten or twelve days in Switzerland.

FIVE HUNDRED BOSTON MERCHANTS have pledged themselves to give their employees the simulations they now occupy after their return from the war, if they volunteer immediately.

THE LAST ACCOUNTS from the works for boring the tunnel through Mount Cenis mention that a distance of 1200 yards has been attained on the French side and 720 on that of Savoy. The air at the former distance is perfectly pure.

IT IS CALCULATED that the actual strength of the Austrian force now in Venetia is 120,000 men.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONY of five hundred guineas and some plate has recently been presented to a charitable and very low-spirited lady to the County Fire Insurance Office, Ringwood, by the shareholders and directors, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services to the prosperous institution.

THE PORT OF LONDON

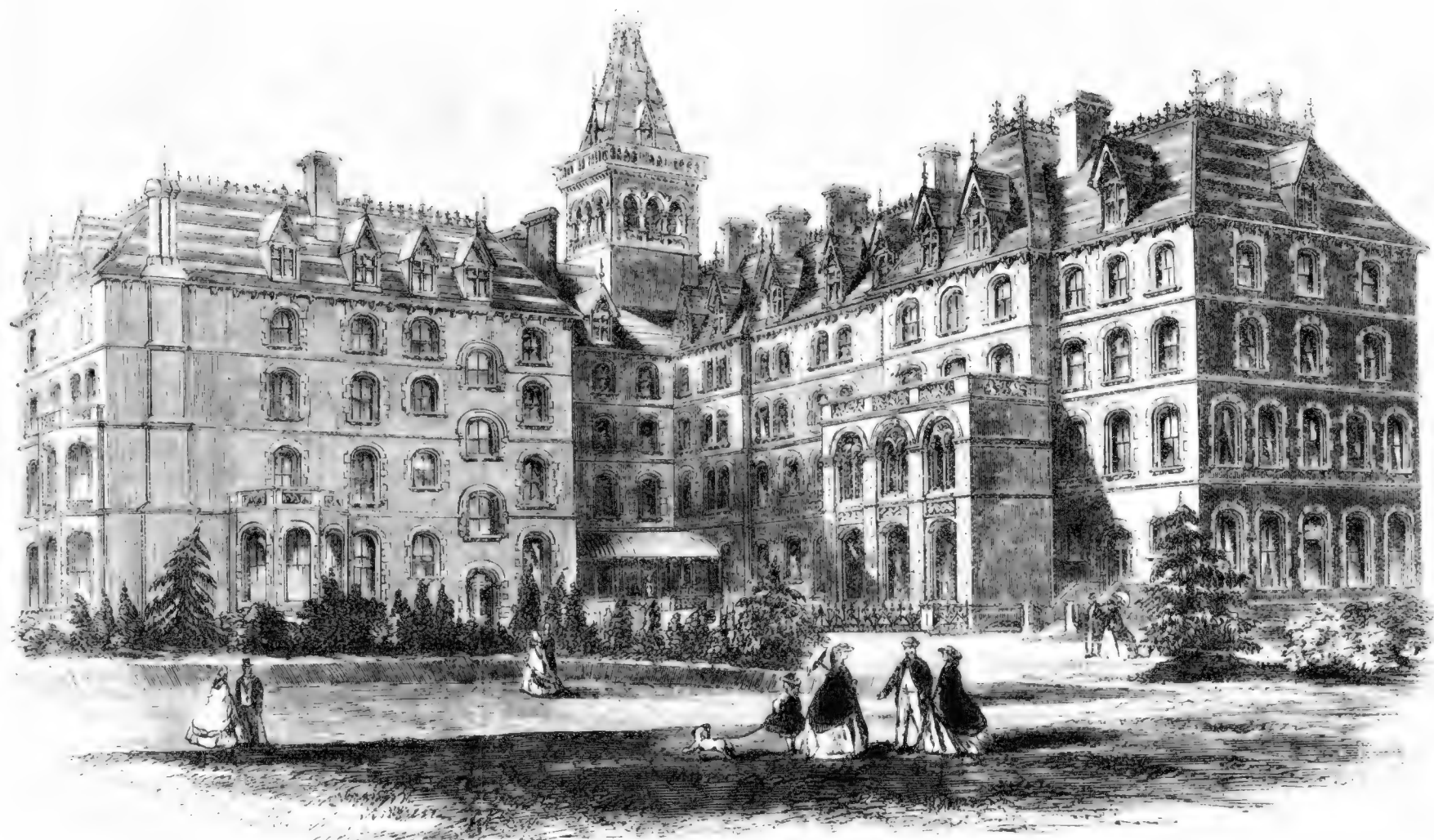
The docks of the Port of London are a vital part of the Port of London, for in them is carried on the great business of the foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the inland navigation of the country. The docks are situated along the River Thames, and are divided into three main groups: the London Docks, the West India Docks, and the East India Docks. The London Docks are situated at Blackwall, and are one of what was called Perry's Dock; they were formerly used entirely by the East India Company. They consist of extensive basins known as the Import and Export Docks, and are now the property of the West India Dock Company, and are used for the storage of goods, and for fitting out a large ship. The West India Docks are situated at Blackwall, and are one of what was called Perry's Dock; they were formerly used entirely by the East India Company. They consist of extensive basins known as the Import and Export Docks, and are now the property of the West India Dock Company, and are used for the storage of goods, and for fitting out a large ship. The East India Docks are situated at Blackwall, and are one of what was called Perry's Dock; they were formerly used entirely by the East India Company. They consist of extensive basins known as the Import and Export Docks, and are now the property of the West India Dock Company, and are used for the storage of goods, and for fitting out a large ship.

An immense increase has taken place of late years in the business of the Port of London, and the buildings on both shores of the Thames extend from London-bridge to Woolwich. Immense warehouses are continually being built for the storage of goods, grain, and other commodities; and there are great establishments for building iron ships. The Isle of Dogs, which a very few years back, was a pasture, is now covered entirely with shipyards, manufactories, and warehouses of all kinds. Greenwich, Deptford, and Blackwall are included in the upper part of the Port of London, and it may now be considered the most extensive and important of any port in the world.

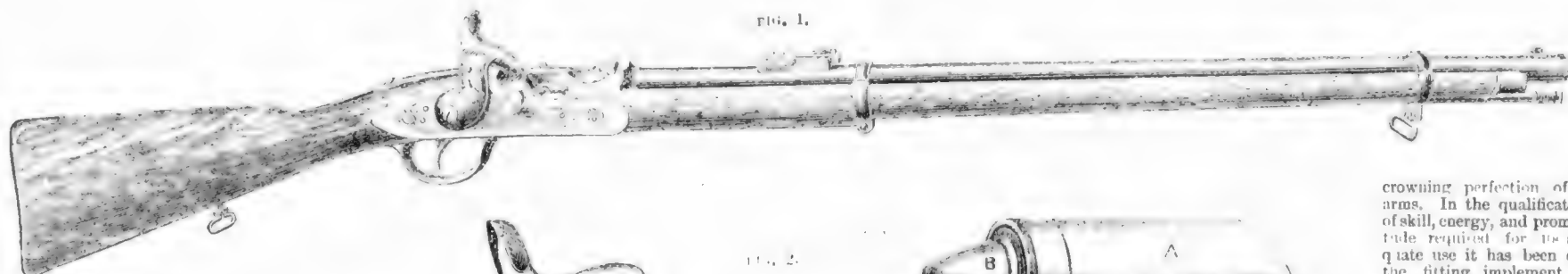
LORD PALMERSTON'S GALAXY. An incident occurred in the neighborhood of Walsmer, on Sunday last, which proves that the galaxy which distended itself over Premier in the days of his youth has not departed, spite of the wealth of years and the activities of public life. A party of ladies and gentlemen were out for a drive in the Walsmer Galaxy, when a gentleman, driven by a lady, came to a halt, and, having taught a lady's dress in the wheel, his legs protruded in rage to the distance of a dozen feet. The woman, who was sitting next to him, turned round and said, "A gentleman, with a lady's legs protruding from the wheel, although a perfect gentleman, is a thing which I have never seen. The gentleman's offer was enough to tell the lady, as she turned round to the carriage, although a perfect gentleman, is a thing which I have never seen. The driver of this very extraordinary vehicle is a perfect gentleman." was Lord Palmerston.



THE WHEAT HARVEST IN FRANCE.—THRASHING OUT THE SHELL — FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. J. L. L.



IMPERIAL HOTEL, MALVERN (E. W. FLEMING, ARCHITECT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY H. HODGES, MALVERN).

**MONT STORM'S
BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.**

SINCE the time when the great old poet sang "Of Arms and Men" there has seemed to be an ever increasing effort to conduct war on the principle of making the former supply the place of the latter, to construct engines so terrible that they should destroy at great distances, and render superfluous the courage and determination which, in the days when a Spartan mother told her son to lengthen his sword by a step, made every warrior a fit hero for national ballads, and victory the result of a personal conflict, not yet a mechanical issue regulated with mathematical precision and effected by chemical combinations.

This endeavour has been especially prominent during the last ten years, and more so in our own country, where we have been in a feverish condition with regard to mechanical inventions; and yet there has, perhaps, never been a period during which it was more certainly proved that arms and men, not arms alone, will decide the great contest which peoples wage for national liberty and independence.

Starting with the invention of gun powder and its use in the old matchlock, there has been no such marked improvement in the construction of any weapon as in that of the rifle. In its nice adjustment of parts, and its exquisite adaptations of scientific discovery to secure both precision and projectile force, it seems to have reached the

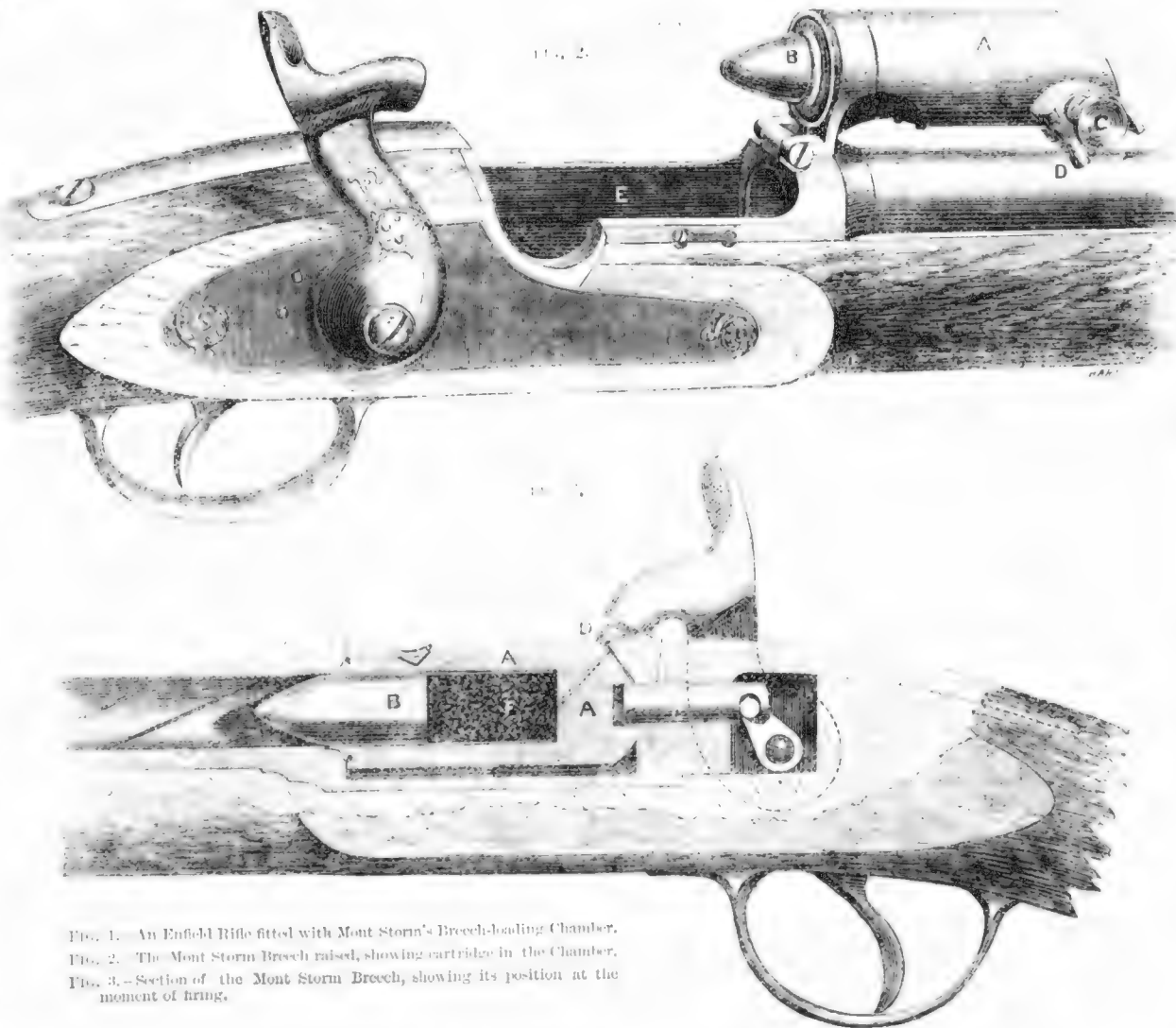


FIG. 1. An Enfield Rifle fitted with Mont Storm's Breech-loading Chamber.
FIG. 2. The Mont Storm Breech raised, showing cartridge in the Chamber.
FIG. 3. Section of the Mont Storm Breech, showing its position at the moment of firing.

crowning perfection of all arms. In the qualifications of skill, energy, and promptitude required for its adequate use it has been only the fitting implement for men who at once recognised its advantages.

The improvements in cannon offer no example of such a vast step towards perfection as is attained by the rifle beyond the old matchlock, or even beyond the ordinary flint musket. To any ordinary observer many ancient pieces of ordnance preserved in the Tower and elsewhere, as the examples of that artillery which our forefathers took into the field or mounted on their fortifications, present some points even superior to those of modern times, and the contrivances in the shape of "chambers" and peculiarities of breech to be found in many of the guns both of this and other countries, exhibit the germs of almost all the late improvements, (except such as have been the result of those inventions which have first appeared in the rifle.

Such marvellous inventions were, one after the other, applied to the latter arm, however, that it became absolutely necessary to construct cannon, both field-pieces and ordnance, for fortifications on a principle which would secure to them an increase both of certainty in a long range and of projectile force.

Apparently, following the improvements which have established the rifle, even in its numerous varieties, as a certain and effective weapon, the rifled and breech-loading cannon have only just attained a position free from uncertainty and occasional failure. But the continued experiments of the last ten years have enabled us, in this

Mr. W. Mont Strom especially prides himself upon the fact that his invention can be applied even to double-barrel fowling-pieces; and, indeed, as a sporting weapon it must be admirably adapted to

On the south front, and immediately over the principal entrance, is a large arched window, three stories in height, and ornamented with very beautiful tracery. The interior of this window forms the terminal of the upper corridors. On the same front is a tower, 160 feet high, containing the principal staircase. The top story is at an altitude of 160 feet, and is intended for a belvedere and summer smoking-room. The roofs, which are formed of green and purple slates laid in bands, have ridges of the same material, with an ornamental iron cresting. The boundary-walls are built of blue lias stone, with Bath stone dressings, and finished with ornamental iron railing; while the lamps surmounting the gate-piers and the richly-foliated iron gates themselves are of a similar character. The building, which is six stories high, with a sub-basement for heating-apparatus and coal-cellars, is reached by a large entrance-hall on the ground floor, with ribbed and panelled ceiling, from which two spacious corridors, paved with Maw's tiles, extend south and east. At the end of the north corridor is a magnificent coffee-room, 6 ft. by 30 ft. and 2 ft. high, with a ribbed, arched, and carved ceiling, divided into three bays by rich covered columns, supported by marble shafts with carved caps and bases similar to the shafts and caps of the lofty windows. The walls are composed of Parisian cement, and will be decorated by Meers, Clayton and Bell. Leading from this splendid apartment are handsome tiled and smoking rooms, and a luxuriously fitted reading-room, the remaining rooms on the ground level the hall and offices, and a large room, capable of being converted into a ball-room, and a room, which may be daily transformed into a ball-room, and several fine ironed beds for the apartments, are equally provided for the convenience

ON POLICY IN CHINA.—A despatch from Lord Russell to Mr. Trevelyan, dated the 7th of July, approving that gentleman's policy in China, adds the following statement of the views of her Majesty's Government:—"If we are to attempt to establish relations with the Taipings, we should first find the authority among them with which any secure arrangements could be negotiated; and we should be unable to obtain secure trade and the right protections of China from a rabble who understand nothing but plunder, and are a scourge to every place of which they obtain possession. On the other hand, if we were to undertake to put down the Taiping rebellion, we should incur a huge financial expense war, while the Chinese Government would hardly look at leaving the burden and expense of it to us. The rational course for us to pursue is to defend our own trade, to protect the treaty ports, and to encourage the Chinese Government to form a sufficient force of artillery, infantry, and cavalry to overcome the rebels and reduce them to submission; should this plan fail, or ever questions will arise upon which it is not at present necessary to enter, we shall promote for the stay of the troops at Shanghai as long as their treatment is decent. It is not for us to suppose that we have secured by the Convention the right to send troops to China, nor do we intend to do so."

LAW AND CRIME.

Alone on the "Long Vacation" has not been
yet established, the columns crowded by the
reports appear rather to increase than diminish
suspense. A scene which took place at Gold-
smith's, a present we like to pass, without a point
in publishing controversy, with which a witness,
and recently a member of the Commons House
of Parliament, has publicly and upon oath ad-
mitted the reality of fraud, perjury, and forgery. The
scene was one of excitement, brought by the he-
roism of the late Mr. Richard Palmer Ropell. Of
this gentleman, William Ropell, Esq. M.P. for
Leamouth, was an illegitimate son. Mr. R. P.
Ropell afterwards married, and had issue, among
which the plaintiff in this case. The action was
brought to recover an estate of about £40,000, mar-
ried to him, to which his father set upon him in virtue
of a purchase from William Ropell, the vendor acting
on an alleged deed of gift from Mr. R. P.
Ropell, a deed which the plaintiff's counsel pledged
himself to prove to be a forgery if it should be pro-
duced. The most striking part of the case was the ap-
pearance of the ex-M.P., William Ropell, in the box,
and his subsequent examination. I may be remem-
bered that he had long been out of the way of certain
of the claims which led to his resignation of his
seat. We give, without comment, a few startling
statements from his evidence. After doubting in the
first period was a forgery of indorsement upon
a bill for the amount of £5000, he asked to him by
himself for the purchase of property, but applied
himself to his own purposes, he was questioned
as to certain deeds which he had obtained from his
father, in order that the title might be properly cleared:

Before the conclusion of the cross-examination consultation took place, but was couched on each side, which resulted in a compromise of the action, the defendant paying to the plaintiff £1000, half the estimated value of the property in dispute, and the plaintiff (Mr. Walker) was subsequently in his power to give defendant a paper title. The forged deed was, however, impounded, and Baron Martin decreed that William Russell should be sent once taken before the magistrate. This was done, and the prisoner has since been committed for trial. We may here remark that, but for an extraordinary oversight in the English legal code for the crime of forgery or a will would be by no means so easily evaded out as so often in this instance. To prove a will the oath of a testifying witness, or even one of them, is quite unnecessary. *No intention has to be given to a witness, real or alleged, that his signature appears attesting a will before the Court. The evidence alone proves the will and this, although their attendance is not requisite upon its execution. In fact, they need not necessarily know anything about it until it is laid before them for their acceptance of oaths.* The evil of this absurd system makes itself felt, not only in cases like the present, where fraud happens to be brought to light, but in all probability in hundreds of other cases of forgery, of which even the parties most wronged are kept in utter ignorance, through want of the most obviously-requisite system of investigation.

It is not using too strong a word to say that consternation has been created by the alarming discovery that a quantity of genuine Bank of England note-paper has been stolen from the mills of the manufactory. It is curious to remark, that the property does not appear to have been traced and forged notes upon thermal paper have become much excited, but actually presented to and paid by various banking-houses. This shows a combination of theft and forgery, together with a power of secretiveness at which the honest public may well stand dismayed. The Bank has offered a reward of £500 for the detection of the thieves, and a further premium of £1000 for that of the forgers. The crime naturally suggests extreme caution to all persons taking bank-notes in their examination of the engraving, but we are sorely disposed to regard the affair in the spirit of public which has been displayed in some quarters. We have no doubt that the Bank will make public, as soon as convenient, the means of a rapid discrimination of the forged notes from the true. And it is not to be forgotten that, whereas the Bank printers employ an elaborate means of numbering each successive note, that this process is scarcely within the command of the necessarily secret forger. Every denomination of note forged will require a separate plate, and to vary the numbers upon the spurious issue will require almost a constant labour of re-engraving. Moreover, every forged note passed into circulation will aid the clue by which the criminals are to be detected, especially as the fact of the crime becomes generally known. We have little fear that the perpetrators will long escape justice. Meanwhile, the best precaution the public can adopt is the common and simple one of requiring or writing upon every bank note received the name of the person paying it.

The following expostio acrostic came out during the trial of a breach of promise case at Guildford last week. It had been written by the fair plaintiff, a spinster of very mature age, not to the defendant, but to a relative of his, Isaac S. Amper:—

ACROSTIC.

I have kept your, my Lord. Do you know?
 I hold I ask upon you, or further to?
 A distance I have come from the west,
 And shall I not say you I love best?
 Can you live a bachelor wife—such a behest?
 I gently pause, consider and say.
 T he subject is a riddle, over it pray:
 A crown to her husband is a virtuous wife,
 M ind tending to his wants free of all strife,
 P ut in your elixir, Mr. Stanger, I pray,
 R empire, like Abraham's servant, your way;
 K eep it in celibacy, O no longer stay. L. G.

It was proved on the part of the defence that plaintiff had endeavoured to bring defendant to execute a marriage settlement once while he was tipsy. He could only reply, "Haud your tongue, you don't know what you are talking about." When remonstrated with for attempting to enter upon such a matter with him in such a relation, she replied that she had tried him when he was sober, and it was no use: so she thought she would try him when he was tipsy. The jury gave her a verdict, with £50 damages.

A working man whose tools had been seized under a distress brought an action (Nye *v.* Day and another) to recover damages, such seizure being alleged to be contrary to law and statute. The defendants (the sheriff and his bailiffs) set up that such tools were only exempt when, in actual use; but this the Judge did not mean not only in the present moment, but also at a reasonable time and period. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for £20 damages.

SURREY SESSIONS.
A THIEF "PUT AWAY." John Goffard, twenty-seven, who pleaded guilty to stealing a gentleman's watch in the Crystal Palace, was brought up for judgment.

Two other former convicts, having been proved against him, he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

IN LEE'S WAY. — A FORTUNATE FINDING. — James Sharp and Mary Sharp, his wife, were indicted for stealing a pocket-book containing £5, the property of James Simpson.

It appeared that prosecutor dropped his pocket-book and contents in the street, and the prisoners were seen to pick it up. They converted the money to their own use, and refused to say anything about it.

POLICE.
VERY SAD; BUT YOUNG LADIES SHOULDN'T STEAL.—
 Louisa Sawvic, a young lady between eighteen and nine-

On the good instant the prisoner went to the house of Mr. H., the proprietor of the hotel, who was informed of her escape.

er left the house, but remaining after Mrs.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

[illegible]

showed a 60% increase in weight gain per unit of feed consumed.

[illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[illegible]

© 1995 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 237: 395–401

...powdered colour prevents the Colour passing off the

down upon our leaves, consequently lasting strength is
 in this Tea London Agents.—
 50, Cornhill.
 Hickey—Nawel, Church-st.
 O Old street—Stewart.
 Brompton—Mayers, King-st.
 Camden-town—Jellier, Park-road
 Oxford-street—Simpson (111).
 Stoney, Stewart, on Station.
 London Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

NDY.—This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the
 of France. It is now sold in many different and new

strawberry. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very
sold in bottles, for 84 each, at the retail houses in
the appointed agents in the principal towns in England
and, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Observe the
label, and cork branded "Kinahan's Lil. Whisky."

GEORGE SMITH,
86, Great Tova Street, London, E.C.

LISTS of all descriptions of Wines *freely* post.

Maglin's-lace, Cannon-street, City, London.
and grooves like mists, and others 3/4 per dozen.

FILE: McCALL'S WEST INDIA

Hot Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.;
caldron, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading dr.

Wholesale Chemists and others.
J. McCall and Co., 137, Broad-street, N. E.

LIVES' FEET, for Invalids and Culinary Uses.
 1 lb. 25 and 10 packets by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS

tern, 8 to 10 in. (7 in eye), all spots, and similar can-
 ys around in wet weather, and are most easily an-
 nounced by rubbing the eyes with the tongue, and then

US SHOULD MEET THE EYE

[illegible]

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT (including Saturday), at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The celebrated and original Christy's Minstrels will appear every evening at Eight and Saturday afternoon at Three. Proprietor, W. P. COLEMAN, Stalls, 34, Area, 25, Gallery, 17. Programme and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 29, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S CABINET of CURIOSITIES, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Every Evening at Eight (except Saturdays) Morning at Three. The cabinet effects entirely new, by Mr. William Callen T. Morning Performance TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23. Mr. W. S. Woodin at Mr. Sothers, of the Haymarket, in his celebrated character of Lord Jandrey, to-day, at 3 o'clock.

NEW SONGS BY CLARIBEL, Maria's Song, 34, Blind Alley, 34. This most popular song of the season.

NEW WALTZES, The Heather Bell, by L. H. H. 4s. The most charming waltzes ever published.

NEW SONG BY VIRGINIA GABRIEL, One Passed By, 2s. 6d. The most successful composition of this popular Composer.

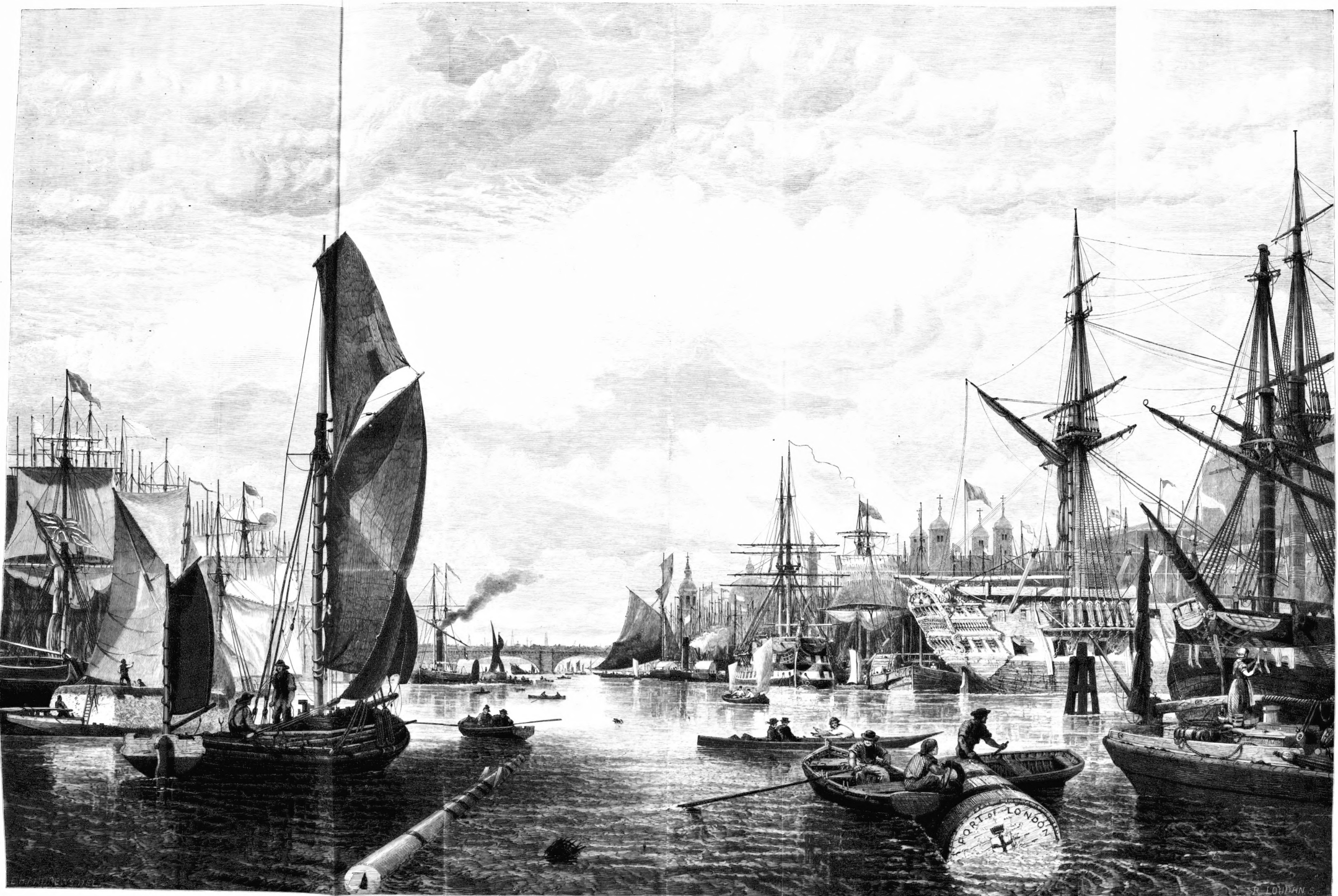
EITHER of the above popular Compositions POST-FREE at HALF-PRICE, on receipt of stamps by HALL and Co., Cheltenham; or may be had, on order, of any Music-seller.

ALL the NEW MUSIC sent POST-FREE at HALF-PRICE on receipt of stamps by HALL and Co., Cheltenham.

SHE WALKS IN QUEENLIKE GRACE "Teresa, we no more shall meet," Mr. Sims Reeves' song in *Baron's* charming melody that ever came from his rich pen. "Teresa, we no more shall meet," is a simple and expressive ballad. "The Times," "She walks in queenlike grace" may be described as one of Mr. Sims' happiest achievements as a song-writer. "Teresa, we no more shall meet" is fresh in feeling as it is beautiful in phraseology and instrumentation. Morning Post. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 309, Regent-street.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SONG, MY BROTHER. Written by PRINCE ERNEST; composed by his Royal Highness the late PRINCE ALBERT. Price 2s. 6d., with medallion Portrait. "An exquisite song." BUCKLEY and SONS, Holborn-street.

WOOD'S NEW COMPLETE EDITION of the SONGS OF SCOTLAND, with an Historic Account by G. G. GRAHAM, Threvelton, 21c. In one vol., gilt edges, 21s.; 2 vols., in bindings of 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587s., 588s., 589s., 590s., 591s., 592s., 593s., 594s., 595s., 596s., 597s., 598s., 599s., 600s., 601s., 602s., 603s., 604s., 605s., 606s., 607s., 608s., 609s., 610s., 611s., 612s., 613s., 614s., 615s., 616s., 617s., 618s., 619s., 620s., 621s., 622s., 623s., 624s., 625s., 626s., 627s., 628s., 629s., 630s., 631s., 632s., 633s., 634s., 635s., 636s., 637s., 638s., 639s., 640s., 641s., 642s., 643s., 644s., 645s., 646s., 647s., 648s., 649s., 650s., 651s., 652s., 653s., 654s., 655s., 656s., 657s., 658s., 659s., 660s., 661s., 662s., 663s., 664s., 665s., 666s., 667s., 668s., 669s., 670s., 671s., 672s., 673s., 674s., 675s., 676s., 677s., 678s., 679s., 680s., 681s., 682s., 683s., 684s., 685s., 686s., 687s., 688s., 689s., 690s., 691s., 692s., 693s., 694s., 695s., 696s., 697s., 698s., 699s., 700s., 701s., 702s., 703s., 704s., 705s., 706s., 707s., 708s., 709s., 710s., 711s., 712s., 713s., 714s., 715s., 716s., 717s., 718s., 719s., 720s., 721s., 722s., 723s., 724s., 725s., 726s., 727s., 728s., 729s., 730s., 731s., 732s., 733s., 734s., 735s., 736s., 737s., 738s., 739s., 740s., 741s., 742s., 743s., 744s., 745s., 746s., 747s., 748s., 749s., 750s., 751s., 752s., 753s., 754s., 755s., 756s., 757s., 758s., 759s., 760s., 761s., 762s., 763s., 764s., 765s., 766s., 767s., 768s., 769s., 770s., 771s., 772s., 773s., 774s., 775s., 776s., 777s., 778s., 779s., 780s., 781s., 782s., 783s., 784s., 785s., 786s., 787s., 788s., 789s., 790s., 791s., 792s., 793s., 794s., 795s., 796s., 797s., 798s., 799s., 800s., 801s., 802s., 803s., 804s., 805s., 806s., 807s., 808s., 809s., 810s., 811s., 812s., 813s., 814s., 815s., 816s., 817s., 818s., 819s., 820s., 821s., 822s., 823s., 824s., 825s., 826s., 827s., 828s., 829s., 830s., 831s., 832s., 833s., 834s., 835s., 836s., 837s., 838s., 839s., 840s., 841s., 842s., 843s., 844s., 845s., 846s., 847s., 848s., 849s., 850s., 851s., 852s., 853s., 854s., 855s., 856s., 857s., 858s., 859s., 860s., 861s., 862s., 863s., 864s., 865s., 866s., 867s., 868s., 869s., 870s., 871s., 872s., 873s., 874s., 875s., 876s., 877s., 878s., 879s., 880s., 881s., 882s., 883s., 884s., 885s., 886s., 887s., 888s., 889s., 890s., 891s., 892s., 893s., 894s., 895s., 896s., 897s., 898s., 899s., 900s., 901s., 902s., 903s., 904s., 905s., 906s., 907s., 908s., 909s., 910s., 911s., 912s., 913s., 914s., 915s., 916s., 917s., 918s., 919s., 920s., 921s., 922s., 923s., 924s., 925s., 926s., 927s., 928s., 929s., 930s., 931s., 932s., 933s., 934s., 935s., 936s., 937s., 938s., 939s., 940s., 941s., 942s., 943s., 944s., 945s., 946s., 947s., 948s., 949s., 950s., 951s., 952s., 953s., 954s., 955s., 956s., 957s., 958s., 959s., 960s., 961s., 962s., 963s., 964s., 965s., 966s., 967s., 968s., 969s., 970s., 971s., 972s., 973s., 974s., 975s., 976s., 977s., 978s., 979s., 980s., 981s., 982s., 983s., 984s., 985s., 986s., 987s., 988s., 989s., 990s., 991s., 992s., 993s., 994s., 995s., 996s., 997s., 998s., 999s., 1000s., 1001s., 1002s., 1003s., 1004s., 1005s., 1006s., 1007s., 1008s., 1009s., 1010s., 1011s., 1012s., 1013s., 1014s., 1015s., 1016s., 1017s., 1018s., 1019s., 1020s., 1021s., 1022s., 1023s., 1024s., 1025s., 1026s., 1027s., 1028s., 1029s., 1030s., 1031s., 1032s., 1033s., 1034s., 1035s., 1036s., 1037s., 1038s., 1039s., 1040s., 1041s., 1042s., 1043s., 1044s., 1045s., 1046s., 1047s., 1048s., 1049s., 1050s., 1051s., 1052s., 1053s., 1054s., 1055s., 1056s., 1057s., 1058s., 1059s., 1060s., 1061s., 1062s., 1063s., 1064s., 1065s., 1066s., 1067s., 1068s., 1069s., 1070s., 1071s., 1072s., 1073s., 1074s., 1075s., 1076s., 1077s., 1078s., 1079s., 1080s., 1081s., 1082s., 1083s., 1084s., 1085s., 1086s., 1087s., 1088s., 1089s., 1090s., 1091s., 1092s., 1093s., 1094s., 1095s., 1096s., 1097s., 1098s., 1099s., 1100s., 1101s., 1102s., 1103s., 1104s., 1105s., 1106s., 1107s., 1108s., 1109s., 1110s., 1111s., 1112s., 1113s., 1114s., 1115s., 1116s., 1117s., 1118s., 1119s., 1120s., 1121s., 1122s., 1123s., 1124s., 1125s., 1126s., 1127s., 1128s., 1129s., 1130s., 1131s., 1132s., 1133s., 1134s., 1135s., 1136s., 1137s., 1138s., 1139s., 1140s., 1141s., 1142s., 1143s., 1144s., 1145s., 1146s., 1147s., 1148s., 1149s., 1150s., 1151s., 1152s., 1153s., 1154s., 1155s., 1156s., 1157s., 1158s., 1159s., 1160s., 1161s., 1162s., 1163s., 1164s., 1165s., 1166s., 1167s., 1168s., 1169s., 1170s., 1171s., 1172s., 1173s., 1174s., 1175s., 1176s., 1177s., 1178s., 1179s., 1180s., 1181s., 1182s., 1183s., 1184s., 1185s., 1186s., 1187s., 1188s., 1189s., 1190s., 1191s., 1192s., 1193s., 1194s., 1195s., 1196s., 1197s., 1198s., 1199s., 1200s., 1201s., 1202s., 1203s., 1204s., 1205s., 1206s., 1207s., 1208s., 1209s., 1210s., 1211s., 1212s., 1213s., 1214s., 1215s., 1216s., 1217s., 1218s., 1219s., 1220s., 1221s., 1222s., 1223s., 1224s., 1225s., 1226s., 1227s., 1228s., 1229s., 1230s., 1231s., 1232s., 1233s., 1234s., 1235s., 1236s., 1237s., 1238s., 1239s., 1240s., 1241s., 1242s., 1243s., 1244s., 1245s., 1246s., 1247s., 1248s., 1249s., 1250s., 1251s., 1252s., 1253s., 1254s., 1255s., 1256s., 1257s., 1258s., 1259s., 1260s., 1261s., 1262s., 1263s., 1264s., 1265s., 1266s., 1267s., 1268s., 1269s., 1270s., 1271s., 1272s., 1273s., 1274s., 1275s., 1276s., 1277s., 1278s., 1279s., 1280s., 1281s., 1282s., 1283s., 1284s., 1285s., 1286s., 1287s., 1288s., 1289s., 1290s., 1291s., 1292s., 1293s., 1294s., 1295s., 1296s., 1297s., 1298s., 1299s., 1300s., 1301s., 1302s., 1303s., 1304s., 1305s., 1306s., 1307s., 1308s., 1309s., 1310s., 1311s., 1312s., 1313s., 1314s., 1315s., 1316s., 1317s., 1318s., 1319s., 1320s., 1321s., 1322s., 1323s., 1324s., 1325s., 1326s., 1327s., 1328s., 1329s., 1330s., 1331s., 1332s., 1333s., 1334s., 1335s., 1336s., 1337s., 1338s., 1339s., 1340s., 1341s., 1342s., 1343s., 1344s., 1345s., 1346s., 1347s., 1348s., 1349s., 1350s., 1351s., 1352s., 1353s., 1354s., 1355s., 1356s., 1357s., 1358s., 1359s., 1360s., 1361s., 1362s., 1363s., 1364s., 1365s., 1366s., 1367s., 1368s., 1369s., 1370s., 1371s., 1372s., 1373s., 1374s., 1375s., 1376s., 1377s., 1378s., 1379s., 1380s., 1381s., 1382s., 1383s., 1384s., 1385s., 1386s., 1387s., 1388s., 1389s., 1390s., 1391s., 1392s., 1393s., 1394s., 1395s., 1396s., 1397s., 1398s., 1399s., 1400s., 1401s., 1402s., 1403s., 1404s., 1405s., 1406s., 1407s., 1408s., 1409s., 1410s., 1411s., 1412s., 1413s., 1414s., 1415s., 1416s., 1417s., 1418s., 1419s., 1420s., 1421s., 1422s., 1423s., 1424s., 1425s., 1426s., 1427s., 1428s., 1429s., 1430s., 1431s., 1432s., 1433s., 1434s., 1435s., 1436s., 1437s., 1438s., 1439s., 1440s., 1441s., 1442s., 1443s., 1444s., 1445s., 1446s., 1447s., 1448s., 1449s., 1450s., 1451s., 1452s., 1453s., 1454s., 1455s., 1456s., 1457s., 1458s., 1459s., 1460s., 1461s., 1462s., 1463s., 1464s., 1465s., 1466s., 1467s., 1468s., 1469s., 1470s., 1471s., 1472s., 1473s., 1474s., 1475s., 1476s., 1477s., 1478s., 1479s., 1480s., 1481s., 1482s., 1483s., 1484s., 1485s., 1486s., 1487s., 1488s., 1489s., 1490s., 1491s., 1492s., 1493s., 1494s., 1495s., 1496s., 1497s., 1498s., 1499s., 1500s., 1501s., 1502s., 1503s., 1504s., 1505s., 1506s., 1507s., 1508s., 1509s., 1510s., 1511s., 1512s., 1513s., 1514s., 1515s., 1516s., 1517s., 1518s., 1519s., 1520s., 1521s., 1522s., 1523s., 1524s., 1525s., 1526s., 1527s., 1528s., 1529s., 1530s., 1531s., 1532s., 1533s., 1534s., 1535s., 1536s., 1537s., 1538s., 1539s., 1540s., 1541s., 1542s., 1543s., 1544s., 1545s., 1546s., 1547s., 1548s., 1549s., 1550s., 1551s., 1552s., 1553s., 1554s., 1555s., 1556s., 1557s., 1558s., 1559s., 1560s., 1561s., 1562s., 1563s., 1564s., 1565s., 1566s., 1567s., 1568s., 1569s., 1570s., 1571s., 1572s., 1573s., 1574s., 1575s., 1576s., 1577s., 1578s., 1579s., 1580s., 1581s., 1582s., 1583s., 1584s., 1585s., 1586s., 1587s., 1588s., 1589s., 1590s., 1591s., 1592s., 1593s., 1594s., 1595s., 1596s., 1597s., 1598s., 1599s., 1600s., 1601s., 1602s., 1603s., 1604s., 1605s., 1606s., 1607s., 1608s., 1609s., 1610s., 1611s., 1612s., 1613s., 1614s., 1615s., 1616s., 1617s., 1618s., 1619s., 1620s., 1621s., 1622s., 1623s., 1624s., 1625s., 1626s., 1627s., 1628s., 1629s., 1630s., 1631s., 1632s., 1633s., 1634s., 1635s., 1636s., 1637s., 1638s., 1639s., 1640s., 1641s., 1642s., 1643s., 1644s., 1645s., 1646s., 1647s., 1648s., 1649s., 1650s., 1651s., 1652s., 1653s., 1654s., 1655s., 1656s., 1657s., 1658s., 1659s., 1660s., 1661s., 1662s., 1663s., 1664s., 1665s., 1666s., 1667s., 1668s., 1669s., 1670s., 1671s., 1672s., 1673s., 1674s., 1675s., 1676s., 1677s., 1678s., 1679s., 1680s., 1681s., 1682s., 1683s., 1684s., 1685s., 1686s., 1687s., 1688s., 1689s., 1690s., 1691s., 1692s., 1693s., 1694s., 1695s., 1696s., 1697s., 1698s., 1699s., 1700s., 1701s., 1702s., 1703s., 1704s., 1705s., 1706s., 1707s., 1708s., 1709s., 1710s., 1711s., 1712s., 1713s., 1714s., 1715s., 1716s., 1717s., 1718s., 1719s., 1720s., 1721s., 1722s., 1723s., 1724s., 1725s., 1726s., 1727s., 1728s., 1729s., 1730s., 1731s., 1732s., 1733s., 1734s., 1735s., 1736s., 1737s., 1738s., 1739s., 1740s., 1741s., 1742s., 1743s., 1744s., 1745s., 1746s., 1747s., 1748s., 1749s., 1750s., 1751s., 1752s., 1753s., 1754s., 1755s., 1756s., 1757s., 1758s., 1759s., 1760s., 1761s., 1762s., 1763s., 1



THE PORT OF LONDON.

FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY G. H. ANDREWS, ESQ.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY